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FRIDAY, MAY 26 1911

五拜禮

號六廿月五英港香

\$86 PER ANNUM.
SINGLES COPY 10 CENTS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE ENGLISH CENSUS.

INCREASE OF 11 PER CENT.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, May 25, 7.5 p.m.

The census figures for England and Wales show that the population numbers 36,000,000, an increase of 11 per cent.

London's population is returned at 7,250,000, an increase of 10 per cent.

In Central London the census returns show a decrease of 95,000.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

Bombay, May 26, 7.25 a.m.

The provisional figures based on the (April) Census returns show that the population of England and Wales numbers 36,075,260 as compared with 32,527,843 in 1901.

Greater London's population is returned at 7,252,033.

[The census for Great Britain was taken on 2nd April last. At the end of June, 1910, the population of England and Wales was estimated at 36,109,150 and the population of the United Kingdom at 45,400,534. In 1901 when the last census was taken Greater London had a population of 6,581,402. By 1931, it is expected that Greater London's population will have reached the enormous figure of about 10,000,000. In a considerable area in the central parts of the city the resident population has for many years been gradually but steadily declining, owing to the opening up of new residential areas easily accessible by rail, motor and bus.]

INTERNATIONAL BOAT RACE.

WIN FOR CAMBRIDGE.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, May 25, 7.5 p.m.

In the International Boat Race at Ghent, the Cambridge University team beat the Belgians.

A NEW AVIATION PERIL.

EAGLE ATTACKS AVIATOR.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, May 25, 7.5 p.m.

One of the aviators in the aeroplane race from Paris to Madrid was attacked by an eagle while in flight.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

OIL FUEL FOR BRITISH WARSHIPS.

TO BE STORED AT ROSYTH.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, May 25, 7.5 p.m.

The British Admiralty has contracted for an annual supply of ten million gallons of oil fuel for the use of the Navy.

The oil will be stored at Rosyth in the Firth of Forth.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

Bombay, May 26, 7.25 a.m.

The British Admiralty has entered into a contract with certain Scottish oil companies for the supply annually of ten million gallons of oil fuel.

This supply is double the amount that was originally negotiated for.

[Recent telegrams stated that the Rosyth Naval Base is to be fitted specially as a protected depot for submarines. A second dock has also been ordered to be built at Rosyth.]

CUNARD LINER SUNK.

AT QUEENSTOWN.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, May 25, 7.5 p.m.

The Cunard Company's liner Ivernia is submerged at Queenstown.

[The s.s. Ivernia is a vessel of 14,007 registered gross tonnage. She was built in 1900 by Messrs C. S. Swan and Hunter, Ltd., Newcastle, for the Cunard Steamship Company. Her dimensions are:—Length, 582 feet; breadth, 64-9 feet; depth, 37-8 feet.]

JAPAN'S FINANCE.

[THE "INDEPENDENT NEWS" AGENCY.]

Tokio, May 26.

The Japanese national loan (five per cent.) was fully redeemed yesterday.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN JAPANESE DIPLOMATIST.

[THE "INDEPENDENT NEWS" AGENCY.]

Tokio, May 26.

The death is reported of Mr. S. Hagiwara, chief of the Commercial Bureau. Mr. Hagiwara expired last night.

[Mr. Hagiwara was Consul-General at Mukden immediately after the termination of the Russo-Japanese war. He showed brilliant tact as a diplomatist and his death is no small loss to Japanese diplomatic circles.]

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

COUNTER REVOLUTION OFFICIALLY DERIDED.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

Bombay, May 26, 7.25 a.m.

The London "Daily News" publishes a telegram from the Portuguese Foreign Minister, declaring the rumours of an impending counter revolution to be unfounded.

These rumours, the Minister declares, are merely the death rattle of the enemies of the Republic.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

Bombay, May 26, 7.25 a.m.

His Majesty King George V. has conveyed a message to the Imperial Conference, thanking that body for their assurance of devoted loyalty.

PRINCE OF WALES.

MAY ATTEND GERMAN MANOEUVRES.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

Bombay, May 25, 2.10 p.m.

The "Berliner Post" states that it is expected that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will attend the Imperial manoeuvres in Germany in the autumn.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

CONSTITUTION BILL

PASSES SECOND READING.

REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."

Bombay, May 25, 2.10 p.m.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Reichstag has passed the second reading of the Alsace-Lorraine Bill, after a compromise with the opposition.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

CHINA'S RAILWAYS.

STRONG MEASURES ADOPTED.

[THE "SHEN KOW" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 25.

The Governor of Hunan has repeatedly telegraphed to the Throne stating that the people in Hunan are greatly excited over the action of the Government in taking over the control of the railways out of commercial funds. The Governor has asked for instructions. A reply has been sent to him instructing him to take strong measures to suppress the people's attitude.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ORDER.

[THE "SHEN KOW" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 25.

The new Cabinet has instructed the Governor of Hunan to open fire at the people, should a disturbance occur in connection with the railway trouble.

PUBLIC INDIGNATION.

[THE "SHEN KOW" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 25.

The Viceroy and Governors of Szechuan, Hupoh, Hunan and Kwangtung have memorialized the Throne stating that the people of the above mentioned places are very indignant at the action of the Government in taking over the control of the railways out of commercial funds. They have asked for instructions.

FEELING VERY STRONG.

[THE "SHEN KOW" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 25.

The Peking Government is in receipt of many telegrams from the viceroys and governors of the various provinces to the effect that the feelings of the people are very strong about the railway question and trouble may be anticipated. The President of the Board of Communications has been instructed to introduce measures to save the situation.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

FIVE MILLION DOLLARS TO BE RAISED.

[THE "SHEN KOW" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 25.

The President of the Board of Communications proposes to raise a foreign loan of \$5,000,000 for the development of railways in China.

FOREIGN LOANS.

[THE "SHEN KOW" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 25.

Owing to the attitude adopted by the people in connection with the issuing of foreign loans, the President of the Board of Finance intends to devote great care in using the loans in order to pacify the minds of the people and to save his own reputation. The President of the Board of Communications, however, strongly disapproves of the idea.

STRENGTHENING OF THE TROOPS AT LI.

[THE "SHEN KOW" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 25.

The Army Advisory Board considers that the troops stationed at Li is not sufficiently strong to give protection and intends to despatch more troops under the command of General Keung to strengthen the forces at Li.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL TO PROCEED TO NEW POST.

[THE "SHEN KOW" SERVICE.]

Peking, May 25.

The Government has instructed the new Director-General to proceed to his new post without delay. The Director-General will start soon after the Dragon Festival and he will stay at Hankow at his head office.

On the 4th of July, the King will review the Boy Scouts. The review will be held in Windsor Great Park. Scouts will be there representing companies in all parts of the United Kingdom. The Scout movement, of which General Baden Powell was originator, has made great strides at home and every town and village now has its patrol.

CANTON NEWS.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, May 25.

Entering China without Passport.

Some time ago a foreigner visited Pakhoi without the necessary passport and by order of H. E. the Canton Viceroy, he was detained by the deputy in charge of the Bureau for Foreign Affairs. Yesterday the foreigner was safely conducted to Canton and handed over to the Consul at Shameen, of the nation to which he belongs, to be dealt with through a letter from the diplomatic commissioner.

Daring Piracy.

About five days ago, a daring piracy was successfully perpetrated in the waters of Ngau Pui-tong. The vessel pirated was one plying between the district of Ching-yuen and Ying-tak. All the passengers' belongings were looted. Among the passengers, was an official and a Commander of a regiment. Fortunately they were in civilian dress, otherwise their lives would have been endangered. Some braves guarding the railway station in the vicinity of the place where the outrage had been committed, gave chase but had to make a hasty retreat. Three of their number were shot down.

French Merchant's Request Refused.

Recently a French merchant intended to get a supply of coolies from Swatow for the rubber plantations at Saigon, and the French Consul at Swatow intimated the merchant's intention to the deputy in charge of the Bureau for Foreign Affairs with particulars of the contract for the engagement of these coolies. The Viceroy received a report from the deputy and instructed the Tao-tai for the Promotion of Industries to write to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Saigon to institute an enquiry. A reply has been received from the Chamber of Commerce which says that owing to the dampness of the climate and the distemper caused by pestilential vapours issuing from valleys, it is inadvisable for coolies to work on the plantations. The Viceroy has accordingly instructed the deputy at Swatow to refuse the request of the French merchant.

Return of Belgian Ambassador.

His Excellency Young Shui, Ex-Chinese Minister to Belgium, has just arrived at Canton, and will stay here for some months before proceeding to the Capital to report expiration of his term of office. It is reported that H. E. has received a private wire from Prince Ching asking him to proceed to Peking without delay, as he is promised the vice-ministership of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, or the ambassadorship to Japan.

Students Held in Ransom.

A daring robbery in which over two hundred robbers took part, was reported from Kun Kai, of Namhoi District, on the night of the 23rd inst. The robbers boarded the village (Tong Chun), and looted a number of houses securing a booty to the value of several thousand dollars. Over twenty students, who are boarders of a school, and who are of well-to-do families, were taken away and held in ransom.

Canton-Macao Railway.

Since H. E. the Canton Viceroy received instructions from the Throne to have the railways in the Province constructed without delay, H. E. has been taking a deep interest in railway development in the places under his jurisdiction. As the Canton-Kowloon Railway (Chinese Section) is in course of completion, H. E. is turning his attention to the Canton-Macao Railway, which, as will be remembered, has been permitted by the Ministry of Posts and Communications, to be constructed by a Chinese syndicate. In the opinion of the Viceroy, the line will not only afford means of communication, but will render valuable service to the Chinese Government in time of operation. His Excellency has instructed the syndicate to hurry on the work on the line without delay.

ARMY ORDERS.

Detail of Officers for the ensuing weeks:—

Visitor, Detention Barrack,—Major A. C. Ralph, 8th Rajputs. Field Officer for the Week,—Captain C. A. Chaytor, 1st Bn. K.O.Y.L.I.

Next for Duty.—Captain S. L. Ralph, 8th Rajputs.

To furnish Night Guard at Kowloon Military Hospital during ensuing week:—126th Baluchistan Infantry.

Those Officers who have been selected as members of the Coronation Celebrations Committee are requested to meet His Honour the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, at the Committee Room, Supreme Court, at 5.15 p.m. on Tuesday, May 30th, 1911.

A SEVERE TEST.

Only those men who are blindly in love with their wives publicly wear the ties which their help-mates select. The other men have no qualms about inventing excuses for not putting on a "perfectly heavenly" sky blue, pale green or dawn pink satin day-ties between 11 and 20 are wearing the correct knitted silk ties in the pasted tints of gray, brown and green. Occasionally a red tie of a subdued, soft tone is noticed, but nearly always it is about the collar of a distinguished looking gray-haired man who has learned that no hue more becomes him. While the knitted silk ties are particularly stunning and specimens of them are hanging from the necks of nearly every city man, notable good dressers are adopting for afternoons Ascots of heavy moire.

The Weather Forecast.

	May 25th at	10 a.m.	4 p.m.
Barometer	29.80	29.71	
Temperature	78	82	
Humidity	91	82	
Rainfall	0.47	—	



On the 26th at 12.05 p.—The barometer has risen considerably in E. Japan, and fallen moderately in Wladivostok and over the Loochoos.

A depression is probably advancing Eastwards over Manchuria.

The low pressure trough still lies over S. China and the Pacific towards the Loochoos, and there are indications of the formation of a circular depression to the South of the latter area.

The high pressure area now occupies E. Japan.

Moderate S. and S.W. winds may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.48 inches.

Forecast District.

- 1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, S.W. winds, moderate; squally, thunder showers.
- 2.—Formosa Channel, variable winds, moderate.
- 3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, same as No. 1.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL\$14,000,000.
RESERVE FUNDS15,000,000
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/610,500,000
Silver10,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO. \$11,250,000
PRINCIPALS\$11,250,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Hon. Mr. Henry Kowick — Chairman
G. H. Medhurst, Esq. — Deputy Chairman
F. H. Armstrong, Esq. — F. E. E. Esq.
G. H. B. Esq. — F. E. E. Esq.
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G. H. B. Esq. — F. E. E. Esq.
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CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. B. HUNTER.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND£1,025,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS£1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 4 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent.
Wm. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [22]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... 16,850,000

Head Offices—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies
TOKIO. HANKOW.
KOBE. TIENTSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWQHWANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
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NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIAOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG:—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposit:—
For 12 months4 per cent. p.a.
" 6 "3-1/2 " "
" 1 "2-1/2 " "
TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1911. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Gold \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND...Gold \$3,250,000

Gold \$6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
60 Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:—
36, Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL & COUNTY BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 " 3 1/2 " "
For 3 " 3 " "

GEO. HOGG, Manager.

No. 9, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 30th Feb. 1911. [19]

Banks.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....\$6,000,000
PAID-UP.....\$6,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS—BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin Calcutta Hamburg Hankow
Kobe Peking Singapore Tientsin
Tientsin Tsingtau Yokohama.

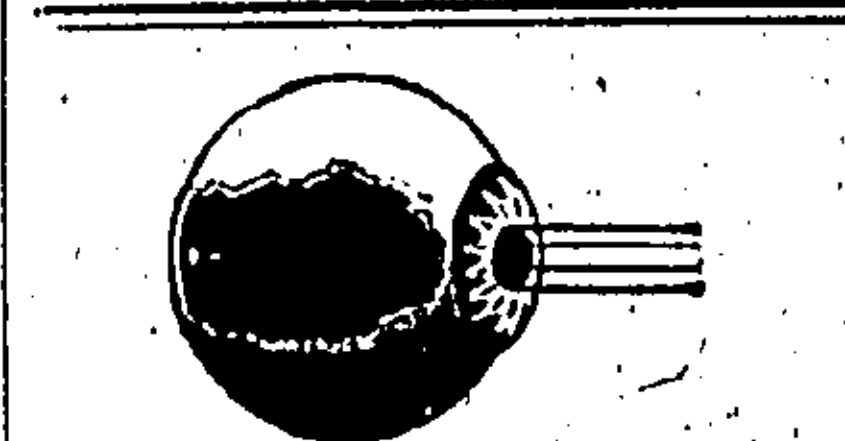
LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT.
DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

R. TIMMERSCHIEDT, Manager.

Hongkong, 16th Mar. 1911. [2]



SEEING IS BELIEVING

And that is why the majority of the people here believe, that they can get better fitting glasses at our place, than anywhere else in the Colony.

No change for sight testing.

Doctors prescriptions accurately filled.

N. LAZARUS, Ophthalmic Optician,

1A, D'Agular Street.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1911. [929]

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

J. A. Wattie, Esq., Managing Director.

A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.

S. B. Neill, Esq., F.I.A., Actuary.

A STRONG British Corporation Registered under Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Assurance Companies' Acts, England.

Insurance in Force...\$7,855,835.00

Assets 8,415,250.00

Income for Year ... 3,560,559.00

Insurance Fund..... 8,216,818.00

LEFFERTS } Hongkong,
KNOX, Esq., } Canton, Macao
District Manager, } and the
B. W. TAFE, Esq., } Philippines.
District Secretary.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector, Hongkong.

ADVISORY BOARD, HONGKONG.

Sir Paul Chater, Kt., C.M.G.

T. F. Hough, Esq.

C. J. Laurence, Esq.

Hongkong, 26th Jan., 1911. [810]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHUEWAN, TOMES & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1911. [41]

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE "Empire" Cinematograph

Theatre,

Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1911. [852]

VICTORIA SKATING RINK

Next Door to the Empire.

The Palace Hall, the new Victoria Theatre, will be opened shortly.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1911. [890]

Entertainments



GOOD WORK, DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY, SPEED

are the Four Pillars of Strength which support the REMINGTON TYPEWRITER.

You will find them in every Remington.

SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG AND CANTON

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WEISMANN, LIMITED.

BAKERS CONFECTIONERS CATERERS RESTAURANTEURS

14, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911. [197]

For Sight Seeing in an Up-to-date

MOTOR,

RING UP 1036.

THE EXILE MOTOR GARAGE.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1911. [1058]

CLARK & CO.

Scientific Opticians

YORK BUILDINGS,

CHATER ROAD,

Ground Floor.

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THE "GARRICK" CIGARETTES

(handmade).

Manufactured from the Highest Grades of Bright Virginia Tobacco and packed in Air tight tins of 50.

Sold Every where.

LAMBERT & BUTLER, ENGLAND.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

(FLOWER STREET.)

EVERY EVENING.

CINEMATOGRAPH VAUDEVILLE

5 POPULAR ARTISTS 5

6 BILLIANT MOVING PICTURES 6

and "SIGNOR SANYINI"

From The Grand Opera House, Milan.

SEE HAND BILLS.

Lessee and Manager: R. H. STEPHENSON

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Manufactured from the Highest Grades of Bright Virginia Tobacco and packed in Air tight tins of 50.

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SEE HAND BILLS.

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Entertainments

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

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TRADE MARK

THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO

STALDON EMMENTHIEL, SWITZERLAND.

"No. 10" SCOTCH WHISKY.

BOTTLED AT DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

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BRANDIES, CHAMPAGNES, GINS, SHERRIES, WHISKIES, MARSALAS, VERMOUTHS, MADEIRAS, PORTS, CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, LIQUEURS, BURGUNDIES, ALES BEERS AND STOUTS, HOOKS & MOSELLES.

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CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1911.

GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, M. MELACHRINO CO. CAIRO.

Fresh Lot arrived from Amsterdam: Havana Cigars, Cigars Non Plus Ultra, Casino, Progresso, Margarita, and Mocha Cigars.

From Italian Monopol: Cigars Regalia London. Virginia Alla Paglia.

A. P. JEANNOU & Co., Importers, 15, Queen's Road Central.

Obtainable from:—THE PARIS TOILET CO., LTD., M. STREUMER, 68, Queen's Road Central, and JOSEPH MONCHY, Shamson, Canton.

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JOHN THOMAS COTTON.

TO LET.

GODOWNS in MASON'S LANE good for storage of Wines and other articles. Rent moderate.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, Des Vaux Road, Central.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co. Hongkong, 5th May, 1911. [1078]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 5A, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.

Hongkong 1st April, 1911. [61]

TO LET.

GODOWNS at BLUE BUILDINGS, 4A, PRAYA EAST.

"CREGGAN," 29, The Peak.

No. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING, 4th Floor.

GODOWNS, 151 to 165, PRAYA EAST.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS East corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LIMITED.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1911. [169]

TSA'G KWONG COMPANY.

ELECTRICAL AND GAS CONTRACTORS.

230, Des Vaux Road Central.

Telephone No. 609.

Hongkong, 2nd Jan. 1911. [78]

WING-KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIPCHANDLERS, PROVISION & COAL MERCHANTS.

Hongkong 21st Mar. 1911. [900]

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

What They Think.

China Mail.

Causes of Unrest.

In view of the pronounced feeling of unrest which has of late been displayed in Kwangtung, His Excellency the Viceroy recently appointed one Kong Hung-yan to the important task of endeavouring to pacify the people in the interior of the Province. The official named is said to be a scholar of repute according to the older standards, and is generally respected. Before taking over the seals of office, however, he ventured to send in to the Viceroy a lengthy despatch setting forth his own opinions and convictions in regard to the present conditions of feeling in the Province. We do not propose to translate those views in extenso—indeed, they have not all been published yet; but as far as they have been disclosed the opinions seem to us to be sound and sane, and there is a worthy boldness on the part of the writer who dares at this stage to lift up his voice and point his finger at what he considers the weaknesses and the blenishes of existing official rule.

Daily Press.

Portugal's National Salvation.

Yesterday we reproduced an article from "The Times" in which a correspondent of that journal describes the restrictions imposed on various forms of worship, and suggests that it indicates an attempt to initiate the time when "there shall be no religion and no God in Portugal." Experience will in time prove the folly of this attitude, but there is bound to be trouble before a greater spirit of reasonableness prevails. Financial problems embarrass the new government, as it is said that the expenses of the country have increased rather than decreased since the revolution, and to this must be added the feeling of disappointment among the working classes in having to realise that economically they are no better off than before. The expected Millennium has not dawned, and promises made have not been fulfilled. Discontent, therefore, is general. Dissatisfaction is felt at the Government in delaying the elections, which have been postponed till May 28th, and the present regime, which is little short of a dictatorship, is in consequence decidedly unpopular. Much will depend on the result of this election. It will either strengthen or weaken the republican government, but whatever happens it will do little to bring about the Millennium, for Portugal has yet to work out her national salvation.

South China Morning Post.

Influence of Travel.

During the few months of the present year Hongkong has been visited by British, Austrian, Japanese, and Siamese princes, some simply travelling for pleasure or recuperation and others making the colony a stopping place en route to the Coronation of King George. But travel is not confined to princes alone, its spirit permeates every class and rank in life, all being imbued with the one idea of seeing the world. Many international quarrels have doubtless been due to ignorance, and it is still undeniable that one half of the world knows not how the other half lives. Present day facilities for travel are such, however, that eventually all misunderstandings of the kind alluded to must disappear, and as travel becomes more and more universal it must tend to hasten the happy day when "Man to man the world over shall be brothers to for a fact."

THE REVIEWER'S TABLE.

In the Odour of Sanctity.

Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch imagines a pleasant haven during their latter years for sexagenarians under the shadow of Winchester's fane. It is a Brotherhood with its own Master and Chaplain, both priests of the Established Church, and he pictures the little disagreements that might conceivably invade even so desirable an abode of peace. For where we have an ultra-Ritualist Chaplain and a Kensington brother, will there not be what the vulgar call frictions? Where you have vulgar, jealous women and the chance of scandal, shall it not be heard? With such matters and the city's great pageant does Sir Arthur deal, treating even matters of religious controversy with such admirable aloofness that he can offend none, and with such graces of style and culture that the discussions between the refined old Master and the equally learned Brother Copas end all too soon. "Brother Copas" is, indeed, a book full of charm, and full, too, of the reverence a cathedral city should inspire.

It is a pity that one so learned as Sir Arthur, however, should put into the mouth of the well-read Brother Copas such a misquotation as "Praise from Sir Richard Strahan, etc." The true quotation is "Approbation from Sir Hubert Stanley is praise indeed." The play in which it occurs, "A Cure for the Heartache," and its author, Thomas Morton, are now known only to the curious in such matters.

Against Germanophobia.

The purpose of "Dividing Waters" is, apparently, to show us how much we misjudge the Teuton, who is often thin, well-mannered at table, and more to be desired as a consort than many an Englishman. So Nora is sent to a refined German home, where she falls in love with and marries a worthy young German officer, whom her ungrateful brother robs of valuable official papers, and nearly brings him to ruin. The return of his wife with the missing documents, and the promise never to leave him, restore him to official favour and domestic happiness, and we are left to imagine what an amiable folk we have been mistaking all this while for our enemies. The story itself is full of life and stirring situations.

"Dividing Waters," By I.A.R. Wylie.

Marriage with a Difference.

This little orphaned novel—its parent declines to give it the shelter of his, or her, name—is an impassioned appeal to the married to replenish the earth. May Holt, betrothed to Julian Ormandy, flatly declines to fulfil the duty on which modern celibate writers and divines so strongly insist: she will marry Julian, but she will not bear his children. There are excuses to be made for her. Some unfortunate visits to the tables, set about with olive plants, of her future relations alarmed her; and, in our opinion, the spinster aunt who presented her niece, ten days before the wedding, with a complete set of baby clothes was lacking in true tact. Julian takes his wife on her own terms, and is held to his bargain. When he turns restive, she leaves him, and, by dying and setting her husband free to make a second venture, performs the one thoughtful and dignified act of her life. "A Babe Unborn" is written with the most profound earnestness, and much pathos; but its main theme does not strike us as having been happily chosen.

"A Babe Unborn."

"PUBLIC SCANDAL."

Mr. Philip Snowden, the Labour member for Burnley, is rightly protesting against "the unblushing way in which the Government give fat jobs to their friends at the public expense," as a "public scandal of serious moment." It is, as he says, "an abuse of patronage." That is of vital importance to the nation, and it deserves to be mercilessly exposed by all honest men who have no sympathy with the place-hunter or the patron who enriches his friends at the cost of the public.—"The Globe."

DR. YAMAI KIN.

China and Japan.

In a lengthy article the "Los Angeles Sunday Times" pays a high tribute to the work of Dr. Yamai Kin, a Chinese woman of high caste.

Dr. Yamai Kin is a little Chinese woman, born of high-caste parents, but left an orphan when she was 3-1-2 years old, and practically adopted into the family of Dr. McCarthy, an Irish-American missionary in China. The McCarthys soon moved from China to Japan, and so Yamai Kin lived there until she was 17. She speaks that language quite as fluently as she speaks Chinese. When she was 17 she was brought to the United States and was given a thorough medical education in New York City, being one of Bellevue's most brilliant graduates.

Lifting Chinese Women.

Instantly she went back to China and began her work of lifting up the Chinese women, being the first Chinese woman to become a doctor of medicine. But her health failed and, following some years of labour, she returned to the United States. After six years of residence here and European travel, she sufficiently recovered to go back to China and establish there the first modern school for girls and women's hospital. One of the conditions attending Government permission for this work was that she get all her material in China—material which was, much of it, unavailable.

Overcame Chinese Prejudices.

She was herself forced to plan the buildings, devise the water supply, etc., as well as overcome the Chinese prejudices both against the new ideas and the fact that they were being carried out by a woman. She even had to show the artisans how best to do their work. A letter from President Roosevelt, whom she counts her friend, assisted her, the Viceroy saying that as she had this letter she must be given a trial. The school is now flourishing and she is on the same footing as a man in the Chinese Empire's educational system.

Would Help America.

In the course of an interview she said China could manage her affairs if given the opportunity. Later in the interview she said that China is getting weaker every day, and is going backward. A change is badly needed. As regards Japan, in which country the doctor has spent many years of her life, she says the general feeling is that Japan is hostile to China and China is generally hostile to Japan. In the case of war between America and Japan, China, in her hostility, would offer help.

LEAGUE OF LARGE FAMILIES.

Some statistics published by the founder of the League of Large Families show that there are nearly 3,000,000 families in France in which there is only one child. Families with two children come next; but there are more families with no children at all than with three. The families with four children are less than a million in number those with five only just over half a million. The curious thing is that the families with seventeen children are more numerous than those with sixteen. Only at that late point in the calculation does one come upon a symptom of the record-breaking spirit of the age.—"Pall Mall Gazette."

BOXING.

To-morrow at San Francisco a fight of no mean importance in the boxing world will take place—that between Volga and Frankie Burns, the coast lightweight. The weight will be 133 pounds ringside.

SUN YAT SEN.

The following is an interview related in the "Illustrated Weekly Magazine" (America).

It was in 1896 that Sun Yat Sen first sprang into the limelight as a result of being kidnapped by the Chinese Legation in London.

Reports had been received from China that he had been instrumental in inciting the natives against the Chinese government, and was implicated in a conspiracy to kill the Viceroy of Canton. One day as he was passing the Chinese Legation in London two or three Chinese inveigled him into the place and forcibly detained him for ten days, awaiting a favourable opportunity to send him back to China for execution. Several of his countrymen, who had participated with him in the uprising in China, had previously been beheaded. But the methods used by the Chinese Legation officials in London brought down the wrath of the British government, and a peremptory demand of Lord Salisbury for Sun Yat Sen's release secured his freedom. He had let the outside world know of his predicament by writing the story of his capture on a newspaper and throwing it out of the window.

Education.

He was educated at Iolani College, Honolulu, subsequently going to Harvard. At one time he practised medicine in Hongkong. During the unsuccessful Boxer rebellion in China, a few years ago, he led an army of his countrymen whose purpose was to overthrow the government. Physically the Chinese revolutionary leader was unimpressive. He was scarcely five feet tall, rather narrow-shouldered, with a slight stoop, small-limbed, boyishly built, with a well-moulded head, a short, thin moustache, and closely-cropped hair. His forty-five years rested lightly on his shoulders; you would not have surmised he was past thirty-five.

Two Political Parties.

"In China, we have two political parties, the reform party that supports the reign of the Manchu, and the revolutionists, whose object is to overthrow the foreign dynasty and set up a republican form of government. I say foreign dynasty, because the Manchurians are not Chinese, properly speaking, but a race of usurpers who, while they are not able to govern their own country, are trying to rule a huge nation like China. During the past ten years there has been a reawakening in China of which people in foreign lands know nothing. But since there have been rumours of a division of China among the powers of the world, in the breast of every loyal Chinese has been aroused the determination to prevent such a thing from occurring. We, who have studied and are familiar with the conditions in China, know that the Manchus are working with the selfish end in view of establishing firmly their family line at the head of their imperial government. In order to do this they are weighting the people down with taxes in every form."

"What do the Chinese revolutionists advocate?"

"The revolutionists advocate, first, China for the Chinese, and second, a republican form of government that will prevent the division of China. With a republican form of government we could in time assume our rightful place among the powers of the world. The revolutionists have the support of what the Americans know as the 'common people.' The reform party is backed by the wealthy merchants, who derive immense profits from the favouritism shown them by the Manchurian rulers."

Object of Revolutionaries.

Questioned as to the object of the revolutionists he repeated the above statement. When asked the names of his associates, he replied that he preferred to die rather than disclose them. He further said: "Death will be a pleasure to me. My blood only will flow, and my comrades will pursue their great task. From what I have learned of European revolutions, plenty of blood must be spilled before success is attained. I am not the first to die for the cause; many have died for it already. I will carry my

ideas to the grave with me. I refuse to answer any more questions. Execute me as soon as possible!"

"The publication in the Chinese papers of these heroic expressions will do more to popularize the movement than the broadest distribution of a million pamphlets." Sun Yat Sen's face was grave as he spoke the words, and in his voice was the earnestness of deep conviction. "Kot's attitude," and Sun Yat Sen rose from his chair, "is sure to command admiration and he will doubtless be regarded as a martyr to the cause of the patriots of all countries who have died as martyrs in the cause of liberty."

APPARITIONS OF ANIMALS.

Remarkable Authenticated Cases.

A large number of people think that belief in things touching upon occultism is the result of a disordered mind, but many eminent psychologists say that such is not the case. Horatio remarks to Hamlet "that his father's ghost would much amaze him;" doubtless a similar apparition would be disconcerting to many, but, says Capt. Humphries, writing in the "National Review," this does not seem to have been the case with those who witnessed any of the phenomena mentioned in this article, the bona fides of which are beyond question. Taking first the following authenticated case, which happened in the midland counties of England at a house where the writer was frequently present and from personal observation can confirm every detail, and which can also be vouched for by the mother and father of the boy, also the former's maid and the latter's nurse.

The boy was four years old, and spent much of his time in the company of a large white cat who shared his joys and pleasures. The cat died, but its decease was carefully guarded from the child, when some weeks afterwards the boy asked why it was that his old cat only came to see him at night, and that immediately after going to bed, but before falling asleep. Upon being questioned he said: "It looks much the same, only thinner; I expect as he goes away all the day-time he is not being properly fed." This went on at intervals for about four months.

Story of a Dog.

Another instance comes from Ireland, and though that isle is peopled by a highly-strung Celtic race, whose land is essentially the home of the supernatural in fairies and ghosts, less credulity must not be placed in the following narrative: A woman living in Co. Roscommon constantly saw the footmarks of, as she describes it, a "good-sized dog" in one of the rooms of her house. She never saw the animal itself in either material or spirit form, but her mother did, who said it was brown in colour with two white paws; it walked to a chair near to the open fireplace, looked round, smelling the ground, walked slightly lame with one hind leg, and then passed out of the room by a side window in the large old-fashioned bay.

The occupants of the house had only been there some two years, the apparition was not seen for the first six months, but this may be accounted for by the fact that it was summer-time, and the family who lived in the old mansion for generations were never there in the summer. Upon mentioning the apparition to an old female inhabitant of the neighbouring village, she said that the late Sir A.—had a dog of that colour and markings as described, which was accidentally shot, and limped ever afterwards.

The animal was devoted to his master, who sat much in a chair near to the hearth referred to.

The present owners did not possess a dog. At the same place a black dog was frequently seen in the avenue close to a tree near to the main drive, and the horses in the carriage nearly always shied, particularly about dusk, and on more than one occasion refused to pass the spot.—"The Globe."

OLD ENGLISH MUSIC TO BE REVIVED.

Features of the coming Musical Congress.

This year, from Monday next to 3rd June, London will be Mecca to all musicians. For the first time, the International Musical Congress will be held in England. This is the fourth of these gatherings; previously the International Musical Society has assembled in Leipzig (1904), Basle (1906) and Vienna (1909). The King is keenly interested in the congress, and has become its patron.

The British Foreign Office has invited each of the following Powers and States to send an official delegate: Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Chili, China, Denmark, German Empire (Anhalt, Baden, Bavaria, Brunswick, Hamburg, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Prussia, Saxe-Weimar, Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen), France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Roumania, Russia, Saxe-Meiningen, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America, and Uruguay.

On 20 May there will be a reception by Messrs. Novello at the offices of the congress, 160, Wardour St., and on the following day the opening ceremony will take place at the University of London.

Justice to English Composers.

The musical programmes for the ensuing concerts have been designed, Dr. McNaught explained to "Morning Leader" representative, to do justice to English composers. The concerts of this congress will afford such an opportunity of appreciating England's national genius in music as is not likely to occur again.

The first concert, at the Molian Hall, on 30 May, will be devoted to historical chamber music. There will be Elizabethan madrigals by Wilbye, Morley, Gibbons, and Farmer; a fantasy for three-brassed instruments by Gibbons; harpsichord solos by Munday, Giles Farnaby, Byrde, Gibbons, and Ball. Of the Restoration period, and after, there will be a Sonata of three parts by Purcell, harpsichord solos by Purcell, divisions on a ground for violadamba by Simpson, and other items by Weelkes, Benet, Bateson, Nares and Arne, and Boyce.

In the evening of the same day there will be an orchestral concert (the Queen's Hall orchestra) at the Queen's Hall, for which a provisional programme has been arranged, which includes work by contemporary musicians.

On Wednesday afternoon a special service will be held at St. Paul's Cathedral, when, under the direction of Sir George Martin, the Magnificat and "Nunc dimittis" in F by Gibbons, Purcell's bell anthem, and Byrde's "Bow Thine ear, O Lord," will be rendered.

Huddersfield Choral Society.

The Huddersfield Choral Society of 300 voices will give, at the Queen's Hall, on 1 June, a program which will include some old madrigals and part-songs, including Pearsall's "Great God of Love," "The Lady Oriana" (Wilbye), "As Vesta was from Latmos Hill descending" (Weelkes), "Hosanna" (Gibbons), "The Cloud Capt Towers" (R. S. Stevens), and "Soul of the World" (from the Ode to St. Cecilia's Day), by Purcell, Elgar's "Wesley Wind of the West" is also on the program.

The great event will be perhaps the orchestral concert (by the London Symphony Orchestra) at Queen's Hall, on the evening of 1 June, when music by modern English composers will be rendered. Sir Edward Elgar personally will conduct his Second Symphony (in E flat).

Among other features there is to be a chamber concert of modern English music at the Molian Hall; and a performance, on 2 June, of Early English Church music (Latin words) at Westminster Cathedral. The congress will come to a close with a special opera performance at Covent Garden.

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Y 11.50	Lv.	Lv.	Lv.	Lv.	Lv.	Lv.	Lv.	Lv.	Lv.	Lv.
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**THE
Hongkong Telegraph**

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1911.

PROBLEMS OF THE
PACIFIC.

Although it is no longer news that the Australian Commonwealth and New Zealand are wide awake to the necessity of regaining British influence in the Pacific, it is satisfactory to learn that the agitation towards this end shows no sign of abatement. Sir Joseph Ward has been making some trenchant remarks recently regarding British policy in the Pacific Ocean, which he says, is regarded by a number of ill-informed politicians as being beyond British influence. This is undoubtedly a fact and, indeed, we may say that when Sir Henry May was appointed High Commissioner of the Pacific, in addition to being made Governor of Fiji, by far the largest proportion of the Men-in-the-Street in Hongkong heard of this post for the first time. For a good many years the eye of British politics has been focussed upon the problems of the Near East while the Pacific is calmly allowed to come con-

pletely under the influence of other powers. The Anglo-Japanese Treaty Alliance was, and is still, by some regarded as relieving England of all but the most cursory attention to Pacific Ocean problems. That comfortable but very dangerous attitude is undergoing a change, principally, as it said, owing to the influence of Australia and New Zealand, as well, of course, as Canada. We are beginning to realise that the United States and Japan are in enormous preponderance in the Pacific, and that while we are bound closer to both than to any other power we owe it as a duty to our vast interests in the Pacific to fly the flag more prominently. The agitation in Australia takes its rise principally if not entirely in the realisation of Japan's rapid and large growth. The Australians are demanding a navy of exceptional strength with the openly avowed motive of making British power supreme on the Pacific. Canada and New Zealand are at one with the Commonwealth in this and we must applaud the high spirit of the junior partners in John Bull and Sons, even if we do not regard "British supremacy" on the Pacific as necessary or an attempt to gain it expedient. Nevertheless, we will welcome a revival of British activity in this part of the world, to which for some time past sufficient attention has not been paid by the Imperial Government.

THE PRINCE OF THE AIR.

"The eagle from his eyrie looked down and, swooping, drapped, taloned, beaked and venomous." For the first time in the history of flight the Prince of the Air has met Man in his native element. As our London correspondent cables, one of the aviators in the Paris to Madrid air race has been attacked by an eagle, with what result is not stated. The incident indicates yet another danger with which the aviator must contend. Fearless fell from the Emyrean under the fiery smile of the Sun. Will his followers have to give battle to the birds before their courses above the earth are free? A recently written article on aviation in a scientific paper describes how artists in airships must carefully attach their pencils to their wrists or drawing boards to avoid the danger of the pencil falling among the machinery. Even so light an object would wreck the strongest aeroplane. What terrible results may we not expect when the great bird that rules the upper air comes into direct conflict with the invaders of his domain! Indeed, in view of the fact of the pencil's danger to the aviator and this attack by the Pyrenean eagle it may be suggested with some cause that many of the aeroplane accidents were due to the entangling of a bird in the machinery. We know the bird is naturally a fierce enemy of a newcomer in his sphere. A parrot or a cockatoo in England, a white blackbird or crow, is hunted remorselessly to death by the air as the common sparrow. We can well imagine the golden eagle of the Highlands, the larger birds of the seacoast, the Princess of the Air in every region, blindly attacking this whirling monster which comes to disturb their serenity. The danger undoubtedly is very real, and it does not seem clear how the birdman can protect himself from the bird. The full story of this, the first contest in air between man and bird, will be awaited eagerly.

DAY BY DAY.

The receiving ship Tamar is in dock at Kowloon for the bi-annual overhaul.

No King George stamps will be on sale before the Coronation, the Postmaster-General states.

On Friday next, 2nd proximo, the annual general meeting of Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd., will be held in the Hongkong Hotel.

A Chinese schoolmaster residing at 232 Hollywood Road reports to the police that during his absence from the house, a thief had removed a pane of glass from a window and stole a clock, valued at \$3.

Second Lieut. D. K. Anderson and Second Lieut. M. M. Brice, "The Buffs," serving with the 2nd Battalion at Singapore, have been promoted lieutenants in the regiment. The first-named officer was gazetted to the regiment in January, 1908, and Second Lieut. Brice the following October.

Canada and South Africa will supply by far the largest contingents of oversea troops for the Coronation. There will be contingents from Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, and Hongkong. The Colonial Troops Entertainment Committee is arranging an extensive programme.

Regarding the forthcoming International Rubber Exhibition, to be opened at the Agricultural Hall on June 24, it is announced that a large number of trophies presented by various rubber-growing countries will be exhibited at the London Chamber of Commerce.

The question of an altered pattern of mess uniform for officers of the Royal Artillery, which has been under consideration nearly two years, has now been settled. Owing to the diversity of opinion expressed by the officers concerned, it has been decided not to make any change in the present pattern of Royal Artillery mess uniform.

There has been launched on the Wear a steel screw steamer, which has been built to the order of Messrs. Mitsui, Bussan Gomi Kaisha, of London and Japan, through Messrs. Glover Brothers, of London. The vessel is of the following dimensions:—Length 280 ft., breadth 42 ft., depth moulded 20 ft. 6 in., and she has been built under special survey to class 100 A1 at Lloyd's.

Lovers of art have a treat in store for them if they pay a visit to the show rooms of Messrs. Kuhn and Konor. Among very many beautiful things on exhibition there is now to be seen a truly magnificent example of the art of the needle, in the shape of a four-fold screen. The scene depicted is a seascape, the waves running high and dark after a storm. It is a marvellously realistic piece of work, while the texture is so fine that even when the hand is passed lightly over it the threads cannot be felt. The screen was made especially to the order of Mr. Kuhn in Japan, and the artist took over two years to complete it. It is the most wonderful thing of its kind we have seen and is, indeed, well worth going to see.

The owner of fishing junk No. 618 reports to the police that while the junk was lying at Shaukwan about three o'clock yesterday, his grandmother, Ma San Sun, aged 81 years, fell overboard and has not been seen since.

We have just received a copy of the report of the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Sate Assurance Company. An interim dividend of five per cent. was declared in October last, and a further dividend of a similar amount was declared at the meeting.

The annual meetings of the China Inland Mission were held on 25th ult. at Queen's Hall, London, when the supporters of the Mission gathered in large numbers, both afternoon and evening, to listen to encouraging reports of its work. The Mission is nearly forty-six years old, and its methods have been justified by a large measure of success.

There was a failure in the Electric Light Co.'s supply this morning in Des Vaux Road Central owing to something having gone wrong with one of the mains. Telephone passages to the company's offices and works elicited no information on the subject. The light failed about 9.40 a.m. and was not available again until nearly 3.30 p.m.

At the Chinese Y.M.C.A. last night, Dr. J. C. MacCracken, Head of the Medical School in Canton, delivered an interesting lecture on the "University of Pennsylvania" to a large body of Chinese students. The lecturer illustrated his points in a lucid manner by means of a fine set of lantern slides and explained the various equipments and other interesting features of the University. An amusing incident in the course of the lecture was a very faithful rendering of the College "yell" by the lecturer, which seemed to greatly impress the auditors, accompanied by Dr. M. H. Chan, who took the chair.

Towards the close of the year the commission of the cruiser Kent on the China Station will expire in the usual course, thus completing her third commission in Chinese waters. The Kent was originally commissioned in Oct., 1903, for service with the First Cruiser Squadron, to which she was attached to Aug., 1905. She was then commissioned in the Reserve at Chatham and completed to full complement for the China Station on Jan. 2, 1906, by Captain S. V. Y. de Horsey. That commission expired in due course, and on Nov. 12, 1907, she was re-commissioned at Singapore by Captain G. C. A. Marescaux, and on Dec. 15, 1909, she was again re-commissioned at Colombo by Captain S. St. J. Farquhar, her present skipper.

The following letter has been received by Mr. J. Aubrey Rees, secretary of the National League of Young Liberals, from the Shanghai branch of the League:—"Will you kindly convey to the delegates the very best wishes of their Far Eastern branch for the continued success of the League? I need hardly assure you that the progress of Liberalism and especially the work of your League are watched with very keen interest by those professing the Liberal faith out here. 1911 is to be a great year for Liberalism. In these efforts to secure total betterment for the great masses of our people you have the most cordial and sincere wishes for every success from the first Colonial Branch of the League."

Several officers of the Japanese Army are to be attached to various corps in the Aldershot Command from May 1 until the end of September.

To-day being the birthday of Her Majesty Queen Mary, the British warships in harbour dressed ship, and a salute was fired at noon. Her Majesty was born in 1867.

Shareholders are reminded that the annual meeting of the Star Ferry Co., Ltd., will be held tomorrow at 12.15 p.m. in Messrs. Dodwell and Co.'s offices.

The Hongkong Agency of the Netherlands Trading Society inform us that a dividend of nine per cent. has been declared by this bank for the year 1910.

Since the first of January this year 56 cases of plague have occurred. During the past 24 hours ending noon to-day four cases have been notified. All were Chinese and all have succumbed to the disease.

What a lot of talk there is nowadays about large families. If we did what Colonel Roosevelt wants us all to do we'd have a sign in this dear old world of ours, "Standing Room Only."

We have been supplied with a copy of the 51st annual report of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The statement of accounts shows the Society to be in a flourishing condition.

The inquiry into the circumstances attending the fire which occurred at No. 43, Wing Lok Street on 13th April last was continued before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy this afternoon and was again adjourned.

His Excellency, accompanied by the Honourable the Colonial Secretary and Honourable the Director of Public Works, inspected the new Government Offices yesterday afternoon and then proceeded to the new Law Courts where they were joined by the Honourable Mr. Pollock. His Excellency, with the Hon'ble the Director of Public Works, later made a series of inspections in the eastern portion of the City, including the Seamen's Institute (where the Rev. C. E. Thompson showed them over the building) the Public Works Department Stores yard, No. 2 Police Station &c., &c.

The "India Rubber World" discusses the state of affairs "when synthetic rubber is a fact." On a consideration of the state of the camphor industry even since synthetic camphor was put on the market that journal concludes that it is more than probable that it would never happen that rubber plantations would be abandoned and the gathering of wild rubber cease to be remunerative. So it would be with synthetic rubber. It would sound the death-knell of any possible crude rubber monopoly and wonderfully steady prices. Rubber would still come from the Amazon, from the Congo; the great plantations in the Far East, in Africa and the rest of the tropical world would still produce abundantly and profitably. Instead of dreading its advent the world should desire it. Those who are scared whenever synthetic rubber is mentioned may find balm in the views quoted above. But shares would slump very badly at first.

BOXING.

Kenny V. McIlvain.

At the beginning of the week we printed an interview with Roy Kenny, the American boxer, who in his native city of New York, made a reputation which since he has resided in the Orient he has sustained. It is an open secret that he intends to be without equal in the East, and he is sparing no pains to meet those whom he thinks may stand in the way leading to the success he desires. We announced that McIlvain, who beat Kenny at Zambonga earlier in the year, would again meet the American. The fact is well-known that McIlvain won the last encounter on a foul, the legality of which decision has been more than once doubted. In his endeavour to prove himself superior to the coloured man, Kenny, who, en passant, is the picture of health, has endeavoured to fix up a fight with him to take place in Hongkong.

The Much Declared Off.

The date was fixed for June 22nd and the venue, the Bollo View Skating Rink. All preliminaries were arranged and McIlvain cabled from Manila stating he was willing to fight. Kenny, who is managing his own affairs, at once concluded and the arrangement fixed was that the winner was to take 65 per cent. of the gross gate receipts and the loser the remaining 35. The fight had created a great amount of interest in the Orient as much as it was for the middle weight championship, both contestants to strip at 160 pounds, failing which there was to be a \$500 forfeit. Kenny, in an interview, though hopeful, was careful not to commit himself too far as to the result, but nevertheless did not expect defeat.

McIlvain's Demands.

Correspondence and cables have passed between the two boxers, and as a result the match has been declared off. The demands of McIlvain and his manager, whose cablegrams we have seen, seem to be rather unreasonable, and as each cable varied in its stipulations, the conditions becoming more and more severe, the suggestion seemed to run through them that the coloured man did not want to fight. The demands were more than unreasonable, for the price stated was one which only a Burns or Jack Johnson might have stated.

The Varying Stipulations.

To give the interested reader an idea of the insatiability of McIlvain, we state what he and his manager have sent over the wires. In the first place McIlvain asked for 50 per cent. of the gate receipts, and later for a division of the gross gate receipts as follows:—60 per cent. to the winner and 40 per cent. to the loser. He then cabled the same demand as regards gate money, but in addition asked for a \$5,000 purse. Still he seemed to regret his request and his final cable was to the effect that he would not fight unless he was assured of \$3,000, win, lose or draw. The exact wording of the two last cables were:—"Five thousand, split 60-40," and "will accept \$3,000."

Kenny Willing.

Kenny, of course, could not see his way clear to acquiesce to these requests and has declared the match off. It must not be assumed for a moment that Kenny would not have fought had the arrangements been more in keeping with such a fight and not, as he facetiously suggested, as if Jack Johnson were in the ring.

Therefore, sporting devotees in the Colony are somewhat disappointed, but quite suddenly a reprieve for such a bitter bit has been found, and providing the acceptance of Carlson, Kenny will appear against him at the same place at which McIlvain should have met him.

Kenny v. Carlson.

Several months ago, it will be remembered, Carlson, who is the champion wrestler of the Philippines, was defeated by Kenny in the third round at the Olympic Club. In Eastern sporting circles it is well-known that Carlson has had an inclination to gain most Kenny, and through his manager has challenged the winner of the Kenny-McIlvain fight to a contest. When Kenny last met Carlson, it was stated that latter was in no condition for the fight, and that he would give a better account of himself should

they meet again. The opportunity has arrived, for not only is Kenny willing, but on the fifteenth of this month, Carlson received his discharge from the Army and is now at liberty.

The Purse.

Mr. A. Harper, who is staying at the King Edward Hotel, has made an offer to Kenny as follows and a similar offer has been despatched to Carlson. The offer, of which we have seen the original, is as follows:—"I heroby agree to offer a purse of \$1,200 for a 20 round contest between yourself and Carlson and \$150 expenses. A Harper." Needless to say, Kenny has accepted.

POLICE COURT.

A Would-be Robber.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, a Chinaman was charged with entering house No. 25, Morrison Hill Road, last night with intent to commit a felony. The defendant took the opportunity of effecting an entrance into the dwelling when the door was opened for the night soil coolie. He was in the act of opening and searching a box when he was captured by the occupant of the house, a Chinese clerk in the Royal Garrison Artillery, and handed over to the police. His Worship passed sentence of six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour and three hours' stocks.

A House Thief's Dodge.

A Chinaman was charged with the theft of a silk jacket from No. 49, Queen's Road East yesterday. It was stated that the defendant gained entrance to the house by pretending to the inmates that he was a mason who had come to make some repairs. His story appeared to be borne out by the fact that he was accompanied by a small boy carrying two buckets of mortar slung over his shoulder. Once inside the robber had a good look round to see what he could steal and went off with the silk garment in question. He was afterwards arrested. The boy could not be found. Sentence was passed of six months' imprisonment with hard labour and four hours' stocks.

Detaining a Child.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland a husband and wife were brought up on a charge of detaining in Hongkong a child, seven months old, that had been stolen in the Shuntak district, with intent to deprive the legal guardians of the custody of the child.

Detective-Sergeant J. J. Watt stated that the child was being nursed by the second defendant, who for this service received remuneration of \$7 per month. She absconded with the child and was recognised in Hongkong by a brother of the child's father. Both the father and the mother were now dead. The woman defendant was arrested and it was found that she had sold the child for \$100. Subsequently, the infant was recovered by the police.

After hearing evidence, his Worship found the female prisoner guilty and sentenced her to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour. The male defendant was discharged owing to insufficiency of proof as to his complicity in the offence.

Rogue and Vagabond.

A Chinaman of the coolie class was charged with attempted theft of a piece of brasswork from a water-pipe fitting in the pumping station at Yau-mat; and alternatively with being a rogue and vagabond. He was convicted on the second count and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

Charge against a Police Servant.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood this afternoon, the case was called in which Lai Wah, a scale coolie employed in the police department, was charged with attempting to obtain a bribe of \$10. The defendant had already been tried before the Magistrate and committed to the Criminal Sessions, but the case had been sent back to be disposed of at the Police Court.

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the defendant.

His Worship said he would give the Crown the option of calling further evidence. Mr. Goldring would have an opportunity of cross-examining all the witnesses.

Certain witnesses were then recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Goldring, and the case was still proceeding at the time of going to press.

SPECIAL
TELEGRAMS.PLAGUE SUSPECTED IN
SHANGHAI.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)

Shanghai, May 26th, 3.45 p.m.

Plague is suspected. Two children have been found dead.

The mother is under observation.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC
COMPANY, LD.HUGE WORLD WIDE
INTERESTS.

Why don't the British wake up and get into China? is a question that is often asked in England, said Mr. Percival H. Nye of the General Electric Company of China to our representative this afternoon. He also furnished a very good reply that the General Electric Company Ltd., of London, had always had interests in China and the company of which he was managing director was formed to look after those interests independent of the firm at home.

This departure has been commented on at some length in the various trade journals at home and great interest is being evinced in the innovation.

"The General Electric Company, Ltd. of England is the largest manufacturer of electrical goods in the old country," said Mr. Nye, "and they have found that their output has been so large that they have had to form subsidiary companies."

During the last few recent years the parent firm has established "children" companies in Australasia, South Africa, India, Spain and France, and the last company formed has been the one to watch the concerns' interests in China.

The policy which governs such an institution is that the British manufacturer should be actually found in the East and should be well acquainted with the situation and should be practically a large wholesale house on the spot. These subsidiary companies take the place of the parent body in every practical sense of the word. They hold large stocks of electrical material and are able to deal with all matters on the spot which in many cases would otherwise go right home.

A branch office has been started at 14 Des Vaux Road, but the head office will be in Shanghai while the many other interests of North China which Mr. Nye has got in hand will be attended to in due course when he can get there.

The General Electric Company are the first firm of British manufacturers of electrical goods which has carried out this policy on such a scale in the East.

The Gymkhana which had to be postponed last Saturday on account of the rain will take place tomorrow at Happy Valley commencing at 3.30 p.m.

The rumour regarding the purchase of the British battleships Swiftsure and Triumph for the Chilean navy is officially denied, says Reuter from Santiago de Chile.

AMERICAN NEWS.

[VIA MANILA.]

Mexican Rebels Disband.

Washington, May 22.—Word has been received here both through official and private channels that Francisco Madero, the leader of the Mexican revolutionists, and Senor Carbajal, special agent of the Mexican government, have signed a peace pact at Juarez. Senor Madero, fearing a plot against his life, refused to go to the Mexican capital for the conference.

According to the terms of the pact Senor Madero is to be joint regent of Mexico with de la Barra until a general election shall be held, and President Diaz is to resign.

Following the signing of the peace pact the rebels have begun to disband their forces.

Nomination for Presidency.

Washington, May 22.—It was learned today that Justice Charles Evans Hughes of the Supreme Court of the United States had been offered the nomination for the presidency in 1912 by the leaders of the "progressive" party that is now forming. Justice Hughes has declined the honour.

The news that the "progressives" were planning to put a separate ticket in the field has created considerable discussion in political circles here.

Senators La Follette, of Wisconsin, Borah, of Idaho, and Bourne, of Oregon, are behind the movement.

Neutralization of Philippines.

Washington, May 19.—Congressman Andrew J. Peters, of Boston, has presented a resolution in the House of Representatives, having for its object the neutralization of the Philippines. He gives as his chief reason for the resolution alleged land-grabbing in the Philippines on the part of non-residents and asserts that the islands are being exploited for outside interests.

The resolution also calls upon the President to enter into negotiations with the different powers looking to the neutralization of the islands when independence is granted the Philippines.

Like the other Philippine measures presented to this Congress, the measure has been referred to committee.

Mr. Roosevelt on Universal Peace

Washington, May 19.—The current issue of the "Outlook" contains an article on unlimited arbitration by former President Roosevelt which strikes a blow at advocates of universal peace, and those who would disarm the nations. Holding that in their last analysis differences between nations resolve themselves into questions of honour regardless of the importance of the question involved, such differences should be treated by nations as by individuals and settled by arbitration only if such action will not sacrifice the honour of the nation.

THE NEW BRITISH LION.

Towards the end of the year the Dreadnought cruiser Lion will be ready for service in the Home Fleet. She is expected to prove a veritable flyer, and with her 13.5 in. guns will be a powerful acquisition to the fleet. If there be a weakness in our latest ships, it is in the anti-torpedo armament. The class of torpedo craft now coming into being could not be effectively stopped by the light guns hitherto deemed sufficient for that purpose. Eventually something approaching the 6 in. gun will have to be mounted as an anti-torpedo craft gun, for torpedoes themselves have increased in efficiency as much as torpedo vessels have improved in strength. These are factors that naval architects must in future take account of. Of course, it may all be a matter for expert opinion; but this is a point on which expert opinion does not always agree.

SUPREME COURT.

A Butcher's Dispute.

This morning at the Supreme Court Mr. Justice Gompertz gave judgment in the case in which the Chung Fat Lee firm of 4 Chater Street sued the Sang Lee firm, 17 Central Market, to recover \$937.60, the balance of the price of goods sold and delivered.

Mr. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. L. R. Needham for the defendant.

The case for the plaintiff, as regards the delivery and price of the goods, was admitted by the defendant who in defence said that he had carried on the business of a butcher. He became insolvent and on going into his accounts found that he was unable to pay his creditors in full. He went round to certain of his larger creditors and informed them of the state of his affairs. Five of them, including the plaintiff, agreed to accept 50 per cent. in full payment of the debt and prior to the action he had tendered to the plaintiff half the sum claimed.

In giving judgment his Lordship said that the defence set up was rightly raised, but he was of the opinion that it had not been supported by the evidence. He was not sure that the man who had the agreement to accept 50 per cent. of the amount owing, was a partner in the plaintiff firm or that he signed to bind the firm. What the man had said was that he really did not mind but the other partners would have to be referred to.

He therefore entered judgment for the plaintiffs with costs.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's Office at Hongkong:—

J. Nohr, from Manila; Katonwing, Kobe; Kooehong, Omata; Koliongjie, Soerabaja; Kwang-kahing, Soerabaja; Kwongtung-tai, Kobe; Massoy, Hongkong Hotel, St. Petersburg; 1311 5288, Amoy; 2988 4410, Amoy.

The following cables are lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

Ceyras Donne Messagerie Australienne, Mythe; Chachoyam Chulan, Ponang; Engphong, Cebu; Finger-Lloyd Offizier, Friedrichshagen; Hailung, Manila; Mrs. Jaffe, 2 McDonnell Road, Manila; Levy, Shanghai; Lowrie, Vancouver; Manyuen (two), Somaxang; Quaytokong Rue Teelontao Saikoi, Pnompenh; Shumdash, Calcutta; Sands, Micaco; Sherin, Bombay; Shouling, San Francisco; Speidel, Cebu; Tanyuen, Bangkok; Tuck-shingwao, Tainan; Tuongshim do Wanglatyuen, Bonham Strand, Port Darwin; Wosing, Bombay; Yunwah Satyup Co., Singapore; 2480 3141 1795, Wei-lui-wei.

VISIT OF QUEEN
MOTHER OF SIAM.

As we announced yesterday Her Majesty, the Queen Mother of Siam, accompanied by two young Princes and suite, are due to arrive at Hongkong by the Royal Yacht Maha Chakri on Saturday, the 27th instant.

The young Princes will leave for Europe by the s.s. "Korea" on Sunday at noon, travelling via the Siberian route.

After the departure of Their Royal Highnesses, the Queen Mother will proceed to The Grove, where Her Majesty will take up her residence during her stay in Hongkong.

Mr. Luang Sunthorn, an official of the Foreign Office in Siam, who is in Hongkong, has been in receipt of several telegrams and a letter from H. R. H. Prince Devawongse, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in connection with the forthcoming visit.

WHITE SKINS IN THE
TROPICS.

Sir James Crichton-Browne in the new "Windsor Magazine" promulgates the remarkable and pleasant doctrine that sunburn is an indication of good health.

Sunlight, to begin with, he says, is "an important member of that confederacy of outward influences that makes for physiological righteousness."

Originally Dark Brown.

The professor has concluded that the original colour of the human skin was dark brown. The variations on that colour are the results of the "weakening or strengthening of the pigment, or skin colouring, under different climatic conditions—the object of this pigment being the protection of the protoplasm beneath the skin from disorganisation by abnormal and therefore dangerous rays of sunlight. The effects of such rays on a man unprotected by a dark skin are, he says, nervous shock, productive sometimes of total prostration, and frequently leading to excesses, alcoholic and other. Thus this original brown skin-colour has been developed to black in those races living in the tropics and constantly subjected to dangerous rays, while, on the other hand those races whose home is far from the equator have lost most of the pigment, as the absence of any great heat renders it unnecessary, while white is more advantageous for the conservation of heat.

White Man's Zone.

Prof. Lyde holds that in this way we can divide the race-homes of mankind into different zones—that of the black peoples being on and around the equator and those of the other peoples farther from the equator in proportion to the weakness of their skin-colouring. Thus the zone in which the white man can live under normal conditions has, he says, for its southern boundary lat. 55 degrees, that of Copenhagen, and he can only settle and thrive in other zones by taking steps to make himself artificially fit, by such a laborious process as puts it out of the question.

Taking even ordinary precautions and aided by all the great modern knowledge of the microscopic diseases of the tropics, the professor has come to the conclusion that it is possible for the white man—after two years of acclimatisation—to live even more immune from such diseases than the black. But the period of this immunity is not much longer than seven years, after which the deteriorating effects of the abnormal heat on a skin not naturally protected begin to show themselves, and render the system open to the attack of any of the great tropical diseases—malaria, yellow fever, cholera, etc. Thus permanent settlement in the tropics, by the white is out of the question.

The Advantage of the Black.

But, on the other hand, he says, the pigment, while being absolutely necessary in the tropics, is not dangerous—has no damaging effects—in colder latitudes. The professor concludes an interesting article in the "Contemporary Review": "Pigment is no danger, though unnecessary in high latitudes, while the absence of it is fatal in low latitudes without precautions which no ordinary white man will systematically adopt; and therefore the Dark can intrude permanently into the domain of the Fair with more success than the Fair can intrude into the domain of the Dark."

Add to this the rapid increase of the darker races, compared with the slow and declining increase of the whites, and the doom of the white man is inevitably suggested.

To-day's
Advertisements.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 2 of 1876 and Government Notification No. 9 of 13th January, 1911, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on 3rd and 5th June.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1911. [1152]

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 29th day of May, 1911, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land South of Victoria Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Request No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
15	Lot No. 15, Road between Victoria Road and the Victoria Battery.	73 ft. 70 ft. 70 ft. 70 ft.	4,900 sq. ft.	104	

Hongkong, 26th May, 1911. [1153]

"BARBER" LINE OF
STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "SURUGA," FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LTD., at Kowloon, when and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd prox. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 26th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd prox. at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1911. [1151]

COMMERCIAL.

Messrs Polishwalla and Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers, state that since their last report of the 13th inst. per s.s. Delta, the yarn market has remained steady, but suddenly a few big holders, having put a big lot at a further reduction of \$2 to \$4, freely commenced sales at these low rates; the buyers took up this favourable opportunity to meet with their urgent requirements, which resulted in a business of about 2,000 bales during the interval.

The stocks in Chinese hands are at present moderately low, and they seemed eager to make further bargains, but the unexpectedly hasty attitude taken by the sellers to part with their holdings, abstained them from doing so, and are keenly watching the tendency of the market, which remains very quiet and uncertain at the close.

The present rates of yarn in India are \$3 to \$4 higher than the ruling prices of our market, hence several other holders do not show any inclination to operate under these unfavourable conditions.

Total Sales 2,000 bales; unsold Stocks 34,000 bales; sold but undelivered in the Godown and to arrive 16,000 bales.

OUR DIARY.

Friday, 26th May.

Bijou Scenic Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Empire Cinematograph, 9.15 p.m.

Theatre Royal, The "Follies," 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre, opening night, 9 p.m.

Saturday, 27th May.
Second Gymkhana Meeting, 3.30 p.m.

Visit of Siamese Royal Family, Thursday, 1st June.
Opening of Peak School.

Entertainments.

MILK

FIVE CENTS A PINT.

PURE, FRESH, SEPARATED, NATURAL.

REMOVED: THE CREAM ONLY.

ADDED: NOTHING.

If you must use Separated Milk why not have it

FRESH?

For sale by

THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.

One penny a pint!

To-day's
Advertisements.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of June, 1911, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1910.

The REGISTER of SHARES will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 30th instant, to SATURDAY, the 3rd June, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares will be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1911. [1150]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DELHI," FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo: From London, &c., ex s.s. "Nyanra" and "Macedonia."

From Bombay ex s.s. "Purnea." From Persian Gulf, ex s.s. B. I. S. N. and B. & P. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 31st inst. at 4 p.m. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GOSNOLD and DOWNES, at 9 a.m. on Mondays and Tuesdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1911. [7 Hongkong, 26th May, 1911. [1149]

POPULAR
"ASAHI" BEER

Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [34]

BUTTER.

OUR

"DAISY" BUTTER is the finest quality Table Butter imported.

We stock three other brands at prices to suit all.

The Dairy Farm Co., Limited.

Theatre Royal.

RETURN VISIT

OF

HENRY DALLAS

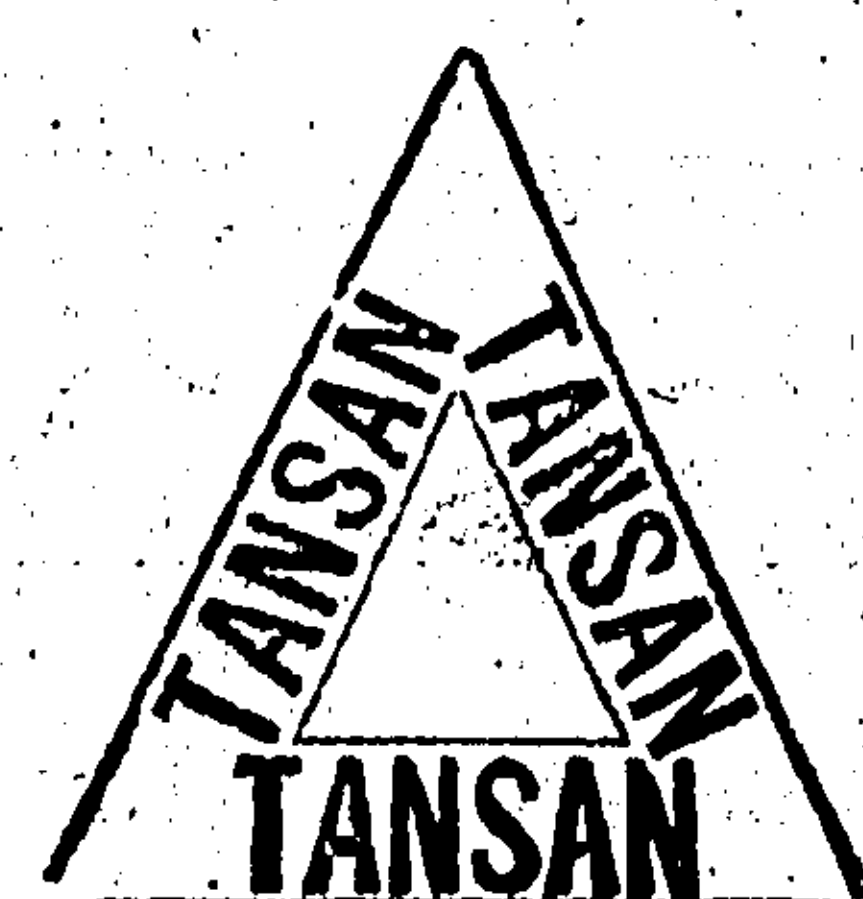
and his Company

"THE FOLLIES."

TO-NIGHT (FRIDAY),

MAY 26th.

Plans Now Open at MOUTRIE'S.



SEE THE NAME OF

I. CLIFFORD WILKINSON

ON THE LABEL.

NONE GENUINE WITHOUT IT.

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

12, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong 23rd May, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, &c. (Subject to alteration.) Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong	From Quebec
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" Satur., June 10. "ALLAN LINE" Fri., July 7.	
"MONTAGLE" Wed., June 28.	
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" Satur., July 1. "EMPRESS OF IRELAND" Fri., July 28.	
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" Satur., July 22. "ALLAN LINE" Fri., Aug. 18.	
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" Satur., Aug. 12. "EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" Fri., Sept. 8.	
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" Satur., Sept. 2. "ALLAN LINE" Fri., Sept. 20.	

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m. 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line) £11.10/-.

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest on route.

R.M.S. "MONTAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port... £43. Via New York... £46.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. ORAIDOCK, General Traffic Agent,

Corner Pedder Street and Praya (Opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
MANILA.....	WINGSANG	Saturday, 27th May, 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, & MOJI.....	FOOKSANG	Monday, 29th May, Noon
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.....	KUTSANG	Wednesday, 31st May, Noon
TIENSIN.....	CHEONGSHING	Friday, 2nd June, Noon
SHANGHAI.....	KWONGSANG	Monday, 29th May, Noon

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD. General Managers.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1911.

BANK LINE, LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and PORTLAND (Or.) via SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	On or about
"KUMERIC".....	6,262	G. B. McGill.	6th June
"LUCERIC".....	6,400	J. Mathie.....	30th June

* Not calling at Shanghai.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for storage passengers and a limited accommodation for Cabin passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric light, the "Lucerie" and "Oriente" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Points.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1911.

JEBSEN & CO.,
KING'S BUILDING.

Proposed Sailings of Steamers for HONGKONG—HAIPHONG—PAKHOI.

For	Steamer	Captain	Tons	Sails on
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† The steamers are of the most modern type, fitted throughout with Electric Light and have splendid accommodation.

For further particulars as to passage and freight, apply to

JEBSEN & CO.

Telephone 805.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1911
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID....	KAGA MARU, Capt. M. Hagiura, Tons 7,000 KAWACHI MARU, Capt. Peterson, Tons 7,000 ATSUTA MARU, Capt. Wm. Thompson, T. 9,000	WEDNESDAY, 7th June, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 11th June, A.M. WEDNESDAY, 21st June, at Daylight.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1911
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE....	SADO MARU, Capt. J. Richards, Tons 7,000	SATURDAY, 17th June, from KOBE

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1911
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Kure, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Suway and Yokohama	INABA MARU, Capt. S. Tominaga, Tons 7,000 TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Noda, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 20th June, at 4 p.m. TUESDAY, 19th July, at 4 p.m.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1911
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.....	YAWATA MARU, Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 5,000 NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6,000	FRIDAY, 9th June, at Noon. FRIDAY, 7th July, at Noon.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1911
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	BOHAY MARU, Capt. J. Terunaka, Tons 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 7th June.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1911
NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKO HAMA.....	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 7th June, at noon.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1911
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO....	TOBA MARU, Capt. T. Sato, Tons 6,000	TUESDAY, 30th May.

* Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

* Carries deck passengers. † Calling at Djibouti.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

between

HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911

Special-Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	KOBE	MOJI	NAGASAKI
	RETURN.	RETURN.	RETURN.	RETURN.
1st Class	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd	\$ 80	\$ 70	\$ 60	\$ 50

With option of rail between steamers calling ports in Japan.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply to the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chatet Road.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

Shipping—Steamers

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO.

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and to New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European Northern Continental British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.

For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:	S.S. Slavonia	4th June
"Silvia"	20th June	
"Sjonia"	1st July	
"Silvia"	12th July	
"Freiston"	23rd July	
"A'sia"	9th Aug	

HOMEWARD.

For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:	S.S. Bayern	27th May
For Rotterdam & Hamburg: <td>S.S. Aradla</td> <td>5th June</td>	S.S. Aradla	5th June
For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg: <td>S.S. Friedrich</td> <td>9th June</td>	S.S. Friedrich	9th June
For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg: <td>S.S. "Soudi"</td> <td>23rd Jun</td>	S.S. "Soudi"	23rd Jun

For Further Particulars, apply to—

Hamburg-Amerika Linie, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1911.

HONGKONG—
PHILIPPINES
PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
RUBI	4000	S. Crosby	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TUESDAY, 30th May, 4 p.m.
ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith.	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	SATURDAY, 10th June, 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1911.

A. R. MARTY.

HONGKONG—HOIHOW—HAIPHONG—PAKHOI:

Highest Class, Fastest and Up-to-date Steamers on the Coast, having accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine, and Wireless Telegraphy.

For	Steamship	Captain	Tons	Leaving
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG.....	"Hanoi"	Douhier.....	1,200	May 30, 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG	"Hongkong"	Cornelissen.....	1,200	About June 2.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

A. R. MARTY,

24, Des Vaux Road.

Telephone 318.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1911.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans.....	May 5.	May 27th, at Noon.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co., Agents.

TOYO KISEN KA'SHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines for Europe.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing.
Nippon Maru.....	11,000	H. S. Smith	Friday, June 2, 1 p.m.
Chiyo Maru	21,000	W. W. Green	Friday, June 30, 1 p.m.
America Maru	11,000	A. G. Stevens	Friday, July 21, 1 p.m.
Tenyo Maru	21,000	E. Dent	Friday, July 28, 1 p.m.

† Triple Screw, turbine engines. * Twin Screws.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office. The Twin Screw Steamer "NIPPON MARU" will be despatched for S.W. FRANKLIN via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, the 2nd June, at 4 p.m.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO.)

Only Regular direct service to Mexico, Central and Chilean Ports (PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing.
Hongkong Maru	11,000	H. Blackma	Saturday, June 17, 1 p.m.
Chiyo Maru	17,200	H. Nishi	Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1 p.m.
Kiyo Maru	10,500	K. Hashimoto	Saturday, Oct. 14, 1 p.m.

The Steamer "HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched for MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL on SATURDAY, 17th June, at 4 p.m.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, Local Manager.

KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier)

THE GAME OF BOWLS.

AN ANCIENT SPORT THAT IS BEING REVIVED.

With the exception of golf, no game played by amateurs has developed so rapidly or attained such public favour of late as the ancient sport of bowls.

The making of bowls, says "Cestrum" in "Baily's Magazine," has long been a profession, kept strictly in a few hands, and a smart bowl turner is a jewel to any maker. Lignum vitae, for centuries the substance from which playing bowls have been manufactured, comes from the West Indies, and is an expensive kind of hard wood—so hard that it withstands everything in the shape of blows but feels the chugableness of our British climate. Of late years bowls have been made of a new material—Excolite—a weather-defying, hard substance, unaffected by all and every outward condition.

The Element of Uncertainty.

A most bewitching charm about the game of bowls is its uncertainty. The run of a green and the run of a set of bowls vary as much as do the run of a billiard table and the balls used upon it. The temperament of the player, too, has always to be taken into consideration—so, too, have the condition of the nerves and the eye. Nerves and the eye play no little part in this ancient of games, which to the uninitiated and the unenthusiastic appears so simple or so uninteresting in its repetition of tactics. The variability of results, when studied, will prove the in-and-out "form" which bowlers display. They prove more—that something is wrong with either the nerves or the vision of the player.

The eye is perhaps more troubled than the nerves in ordinary play; in championship finals or international events it is the nerves which suffer most. The writer has yet to meet the bowler who can lay his hand on his heart and say he has played off a final tie and felt no trace of nervousness.

As to which is the superior style of bowls—rink or crown green, the writer says:—It must be confessed that in the rink game there is too much similarity of methods—i.e., bowling on one pitch forward and backward. Skill is required to judge length and pace, but the infinite variety of the crown green game is wanting. In the crown green game players can vary their lengths from 21 yards to 50, 60, or even 70 yards. Many greens measure that yardage from corner to corner, and some go even more. The "head work" required in weighing up one's opponent is considerable. If he is good at short lengths and weak at long ones, you stretch him out or dodge him about the green, some times playing round bias and then straight at the jack, which is biased like the bowls, the usual strength being "2 full" and quite suitable for a ten-inch crown green. Let any rink green player who has never seen the other style just try playing all over his flat sward and he will be surprised how difficult it is to judge a length. One very noticeable thing is that Scots who go to reside in Lancashire, for the most part enthusiastic curlers and bowlers, take straight to the crown green game and will not have the rink game at all. Scots in Lancashire and Cheshire have many strong organisations, and are the keenest players possible.

LORD KITCHENER'S KENT RESIDENCE.

Lord Kitchener some time ago purchased Broome Park, an early 17th century mansion, and 550 acres, about midway between Canterbury and Folkestone. The mansion is a stately and well-preserved building, erected in or about the year 1638 by Sir Basil Dixwell, after the style, if not from the actual design, of Inigo Jones. It was enlarged and improved in 1778 by James Wyatt, an Associate of the Royal Academy, who added the drawing-room with its fine semi-circular end.

Broome Park was for a long period the home of the Oxendon family, and it is in the heart of the "Ingoldby country." Most of the editions of the "Ingoldby Legends" have, as a frontispiece, a fairly accurate drawing of the "Eagle gates" of Broome Park with a statement that this picture of "Tappington" taken from the Folkestone road.

LOG BOOK.

Retirement of Mr. Hermann Winter.

Mr. Hermann Winter, who is retiring from the New York office of the North German Lloyd after 20 years' service, has expressed the opinion that before another quarter of a century has elapsed steamers will be crossing the Atlantic well within three days. It is quite on the cards that they will, unless by that time the passenger traffic between the old and new worlds is carried on by aeroplanes. The three-day liner will not arrive, however, until some revolutionary change in the system of ship propulsion is introduced, for under present conditions high speed is a luxury of too costly a variety to be indulged in by steamship companies which are conducted with an idea of making a profit.

Sailing Ships.

That money can be made out of sailing-ships by judicious management is evidenced by the annual report of the Rhoderi Action Gesellschaft, von 1896. After deduction of interest, income-tax and general expenses, the directors of that Company have a net profit of M. 272,244 to deal with, the result being that after placing a substantial amount to depreciation they are able to pay a dividend of 1 per cent. A strong complaint is made in the report as to the heavy premiums demanded by underwriters for sailing-ship cargoes.

Mosquito-Proof.

Apparently the mosquito-proof steamer has fulfilled the expectations of her owners, for one of the two vessels which Messrs. John Holt and Co., Limited, of Liverpool, fitted up with protected windows, doors and ports has now made two voyages to the West Coast of Africa without the occurrence of a single case of sickness attributable to mosquitoes. There was a disposition to laugh at the idea when it was first mooted, notwithstanding the fact that Major Ronald Ross, the eminent authority on tropical diseases, was its sponsor; but now that one of the members of the shipowning firm has spoken enthusiastically of the advantages obtained by the mosquito-proof arrangements, other owners may feel inclined to follow suit. The mosquito is so formidable a disturber of the peace in tropical climates—quite apart from his disease-spreading capacity—that a simple method of banishing him from the living quarters of a steamer is a boon and blessing indeed.

Seamen's Friendly Society.

The annual report of the Antwerp Seamen's Friendly Society shows that that excellent organization met with a very satisfactory amount of support during the year 1910, the subscriptions totalling 4,564 fr. and the donations 1,417 fr., while the Sunday collections brought in a further sum of 1,325 fr. and 2,268 fr. were contributed by the British and American Societies. Other items, including the proceeds of the annual concert, brought the revenue up to 12,576 fr. This result is certainly gratifying, but in view of the many demands upon the Society, its wide field of action, and the almost incalculable good which it does, it is to be hoped that the present year will show an even better result. Shipowners should contribute far more freely than they do, for they reap almost as much benefit from the Society's operations as does Jack himself. A Continental port such as Antwerp is reeking with temptations for the sailor-man, and anything that can help to keep him straight must necessarily raise the standard of efficiency.

Intimations.

WM. POWELL, LIMITED.

GENTS' OUTFITTERS.

NEW GOOLS

ENGLISH

MADE

White - -

- - Canvas

AND

Buckskin

Shoes.

SMART SHAPES

28, Queen's Road,
(Central)

Hongkong, 24th April, 1911 [1048]

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	15 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	15 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	15 min.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	15 min.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

3.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 min.	15 min.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	30 min.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	10 min.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon	15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	10 min.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	15 min.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	10 min.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement.

at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 1st April, 1909.

PHONE 482.

HONGKONG MOTOR GARAGE.

TRY OUR

New 40 H. Power

RUBY COLOURED CARS

Carry 6 Passengers.

THE BEST AND NOISELESS

C. LAURITSEN, Managing Proprietor.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

43, Des Voeux Road Central. [11]

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL.

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ALL despatch VESSELS to the Undersigned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR	STEAMSHIP	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
LONDON, VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	DEVANHA	Noon, 27th May	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON & ANTWERP.	SUMATRA	About 31st May	Freight and Passage.
W. R. Le Mare			
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	NUBIA	About 1st June	Freight or Passage.
LONDON & ANTWERP.	NILE	About 14th June	Freight and Passage.
W. R. Le Mare			

For Further Particulars, apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 24th May, 1911. E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. [4]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

For	STEAMSHIP	TO SAIL ON
JESSELTON, KUDAT & SANDAKAN.	"BORNEO"	6,050 SATURDAY, 27th inst., 9 a.m.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	"CONQUEST"	6,760 About TUESDAY, the 30th May.
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIER, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN.	"BULWER"	15,000 WEDNESDAY, 31st May, at Noon.
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ, PORT SAID, GENOA, ALGIER, GIBRALTAR, S. UTHAMPTON, ANTWERP & HAMBURG.	"GRIENSBURG"	16,000 About 7th June.
SHANGHAI, TSINGTAU, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	"PRINZ LITKE FRIEDRICH"	15,000 About WEDNESDAY, 31st May.
MANILA, YAP, MARION, SAMAR, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.	"COLEMAN"	6,760 SATURDAY, 17th June, at Daylight.

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. New System of Telefunken.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG and CHINA.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1911. [7]

THOS. COOK & SON, Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG
SHANGHAI: 2-3, Poochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.
992] Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUIS, LONDON, E.C.

WANG HING, Jeweller.

THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF SILVER WARE IN THE COLONY.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [1098]

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work
Electrical Drives, Hydraulic & Pneumatic Tools installed throughout the Works.

50-ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets and Metal Specimens.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

GRAVING DOCK
787 ft. by 88 ft. by 34 ft. 6 in.
Pumps empty Dock in 2 3-4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS
taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE on Quay—
ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES THROUGHOUT THE SHOPS RANGING UP TO 100 TONS.
Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery, Constructional Work.

MANAGERS AND AGENTS:
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

Shipping Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LD

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.
Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

HAICHING—CAPT. W. C. PASSMORE | TUESDAY, 30th May, at 11 a.m.
HAIYANG—CAPT. A. E. HODGINS | FRIDAY, 2nd June, at 11 a.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOCHOW.
HAITAN—CAPT. J. S. RONE | SATURDAY, 27th May, at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 3 Days).
HAIMUN—CAPT. J. W. EVANS | SUNDAY, 28th May, at 10 a.m.
WEDNESDAY, 31st May, at 11 a.m.

During the months of JULY and AUGUST, RETURN TICKETS available for three months will be issued at a reduction of 20% on the usual rate to Fochow.

Steamers will arrive at, and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier. For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Laprak & Co.,
General Managers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

From Expected on or about Will leave on or about
Tihiki JAVA 2nd half May JAPAN 2nd half May
Tijpanas JAPAN 2nd half May JAVA 2nd half May
Tijliwong SHANGHAI 1st half June JAVA 1st half June
Tijmah JAVA 1st half June SHANGHAI 1st half June
Tijtaoem JAPAN 1st half June SHANGHAI 1st half June
Tijlatap JAPAN 2nd half June JAPAN 2nd half June
Tijbodas JAPAN 2nd half June SHANGHAI 2nd half June

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo in all Ports in Netherlands-India on through bill.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Telephone No. 375 York Buildings. [974]

Consignees

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "NIPPON MARU."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU AND JAPAN PORTS.

The above named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, 26th inst., at 5 p.m., 1911, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered on MONDAY, 29th May, afternoon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be filed on or before June 6th, 1911, otherwise they will not be recognized.

K. MATSUDA,
Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1911. [838]

"ZEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENLEDI."

FROM ANTWERP, LEI H, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st May, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 7th June, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 31st May, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1911. [1148]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG and SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"FOOKSANG."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m. the 26th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1911. [8]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

"HITACHI MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 30th May, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1911. [5]

A LING & CO.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO SUPPLIES.
DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING.
19, Queen's Road. [863]

MAN CHEONG,
12, WELLINGTON STREET CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
SWATOW DRAWING WORK.
Gentlemen and Ladies.
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS.
Embroidery, Pongee Silk, Glass Cloth, Canton Silk and Lace, &c., &c.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1911. 435

To Sail



The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DEVANHA,"

Captain H. Powell, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, &c., on SATURDAY, the 27th May, 1911, at Noon, taking passengers and Cargo in connection with the Company's s.s. "China," 7,900 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Bulk and Valuables, all cargo for France and Tees for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the s.s. "Caledonia," due in London on the 9th July, 1911.

Parcels may be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1911. [4]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON & ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE"

Captain G. E. Warner, will be despatched as above on or about 3rd June. For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1911. [1184]

Intimations.

E. C. WILKS, M.I. Mech. E., A.M.N.A.

Consulting Engineer and Surveyor for construction, Valuer and Assessor for the purchase, or sale, of Steamships or Launches.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, 2ND FLOOR.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1100]

STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

YAUMATI.

Established 1890.

THE only successful Steam Laundry in the Far East. The only Laundry in the Colony under European Supervision.

Filtered Water. Regular Delivery, Flannels and underwear washed by skilled Japanese.

Monthly rates quoted. Dry cleaning a speciality. Depot No. 4, Beaconsfield Arcade. Tel. K32.

R. WOOD,
Manager.

Hongkong, 1st Mar., 1911. [981]

CLOUET CHAMPAGNE EXTRA DRY.

24 pints at \$22.50.

FRENCH STORE,
6, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 15th Mar., 1911. [47]

GRANITE & MARBLE

Monuments

REPAIRS & CLEANING UNDERTAKEN.

WREATHS. [874]

MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1023.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING & ENLARGING.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1061]

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T.	1/9 3/4
Do. Demand	1/9 13/16
Do. 4 months' sight	1/9 13/16
France—Bank T.T.	2 23
America—Bank T.T.	43 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	1.84
India T.T.	134 1/2
Do. Demand	135
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	74 1/2
Sing.—Bank T.T. per L.K.	\$100 77 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T.	83 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	108 1/2

Buying.

4 months' sight L/C.	1/10
6 months' sight L/C.	1/10 1/2
30 days' sight San Francisco	4 1/2
4 months' sight do.	4 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/10 1/2
4 months' sight France	2.32 1/2
6 months' sight do.	2.34 1/2
4 months' sight Germany	1.84 1/2
Bank of England rate	3 1/2
Sovereign	\$11

POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

A Mail will close for:

Kulak and Sandakan—Per Borneo	27th May, 8 A.M.
Hongkong—Per China Japan	27th May, 9 A.M.
Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Lancaster, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per St. Albans	27th May, 10 A.M.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Maenssar—Per Tjipman	27th May, 10 A.M.
Europe, &c., India via Taticorin—Per Devanla	27th May, 11 A.M.
Amoy and Foochow—Per Hainan	27th May, noon.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Wing Sang	27th May, 1 P.M.
Macao—Per Sui Tai	27th May, 1.15 P.M.
Amoy and Shanghai—Per Kashing	27th May, 3 P.M.
Shanghai—Per Chienan	27th May, 5 P.M.
Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco, Siberian Mail to Europe (Supplementary Mail)—Per Korea	28th May, 9 A.M.
Swatow—Per Hainan	28th May, 9 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per Daijin-maru	28th May, 9 A.M.
Shanghai Kobe and Moji—Per Fook Sang	29th May, 11 A.M.
Shanghai—Per Kwong Sang	29th May, 11 A.M.
Chefoo and Newchwang—Per Nanchang	29th May, 3 P.M.
Tsingtau and Tientsin—Per Kueichow	29th May, 3 P.M.
Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Tacoma—Per Panama-maru	30th May, 10 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hainan	30th May, 10 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Itabi	30th May, 3 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Kutang	31st May, 10 A.M.
Swatow—Per Hainan	31st May, 10 A.M.
Europe, &c., India via Taticorin—Per Bulow	31st May, 11 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hainan	2nd June, 10 A.M.
Tientsin—Per Cheong Sang	2nd June, 11 A.M.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per Nippon-maru	2nd May, 5 P.M.
Amoy, &c., India via Taticorin—Per Nara	6th June, 11 A.M.

SHIPPING NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

Gorman (Coblouz) 20th inst.
American (Siberia) 30th inst.
G. (Prinz Eitel Friedrich) 31st inst.
American (China) 6th prox.

The Bank Line str. Lucorie left Yokohama for Kobe on the 24th inst.

The Bank Line str. Kumerie arrived at Manila on the 24th inst.

The Imperial German Mail s.s. Prinz Eitel Friedrich carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 3rd inst., has left Singapore on the 20th inst., at 8 A.M., and may be expected here on the 30th inst., at 10 A.M.

ARRIVALS.

Kaifong, Br. s.s., 387, J. V. Sidford,	26th May—Manila 29th May, Gen.—B. & S.
Ichiang, Br. s.s., 1,228, R. Lewis,	26th May—Chefoo and Wei-hai-wei 20th May, Gen.—B. & S.
Hainan, Br. s.s., 641, J. W. Evans,	26th May—Swatow 26th May, Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Sarung, Br. s.s., 2,721, H. S. East,	26th May—New York 29th May, Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Kwong Sang, Br. s.s., 1,428, W. F. Richard,	26th May—Shanghai 21st and Swatow 24th May, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Sushu Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,119, K. Saka,	26th May—Swatow 25th May, Gen.—O. S. K.
Bonhar, Br. s.s., 1,335, H. H. H. H.,	26th May—Kavato 20th May, Gen.—G. L. & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Anghin, for Swatow.
China Japan, for Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

Delhi, for Shanghai.	27th May, 10 A.M.
Sachsen, for Singapore.	27th May, 10 A.M.
Victoria, for Canton.	27th May, 10 A.M.
Kueichow, for Canton.	27th May, 10 A.M.
Shanghai, for Kwong-chow-wan.	27th May, 10 A.M.
Saxa, for Bangkok.	27th May, 10 A.M.
Afghan Prince, for Singapore.	27th May, 10 A.M.
Amiko, for Haiphong.	27th May, 10 A.M.
Tikiiki, for Kobe.	27th May, 10 A.M.
Lyceum, for Saigon.	27th May, 10 A.M.
Ben'ell, for Nagasaki.	27th May, 10 A.M.
Kwong Sang, for Canton.	27th May, 10 A.M.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Kaifong, arrived 26th May from Manila:—

Baylin, Miss Preidoll

Canal, Mr. & Mrs.

Limitations

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th Aug., 1910. [34]

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—
DAILY—\$36 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Post subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residence without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.90 per quarter is charged for postage.
The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.
Single Copies, Daily, (one-cent). Weekly, (two-cent) (for cash only).
(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE)
There will be no rebate to Missionary subscribers as heretofore.
By Order,
THE MANAGER,
"Hongkong Telegraph."
Hongkong, 31st December, 1909. [37]

Prepaid Advertisements.

25 WORDS \$1 for 3 insertions or \$2 for one week.

TO LET—Immediate occupancy, OFFICE, St. George's Building, 2nd floor, ONE ROOM.—Apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [1138]

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR OFFICE, also TWO ROOMS first floor suitable for offices or living rooms; moderate rental; near Clock Tower; excellent situation. Apply REX, P. O. Box 418. Hongkong, 18th May, 1911. [1128]

VESSELS IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

Anghin, Ger. s.s., 1,005, Chr. Kumpel,	21st May—Bangkok 14th May, Rice and Teak—N. & S.
Borneo, Ger. s.s., 1,344, P. Sembill,	20th May—Sandakan 10th May, Timber and Gen.—M. & Co.
China, Am. s.s., 3,869, P. Pavich,	23rd May—Yokohama and Shanghai 20th May, Gen.—S. W. & Co.
Chow Tai, Ger. s.s., 1,115, W. Rohrer,	Bangkok 14th and Swatow 22nd May, Rice and Meal—N. D. H.
Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s., 890, Y. Yamamoto,	24th May—Swatow 23rd May, Gen.—O. S. K.
Fernandez Herman, Am. s.s., 461, E. Sison,	20th May—Manila 10th May, Sugar—Francisco Disson.
Fook Sang, Br. s.s., 1,987, T. A. Mitchell,	24th May—Canton 19th May, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Haitan, Br. s.s., 1,183, J. S. Roach,	24th May—Constant 23rd May, Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Kashing, Br. s.s., 1,143, G. Lavers,	22nd May—Chinkiang 17th May, Rice—B. & S.
Korea, Am. s.s., 5,651, J. W. Saunders,	19th May—San Francisco via Ports 19th April, Mail and Gen.—P. H. S. S. Co.
Kueichow, Br. s.s., 1,460, J. A. Martin,	22nd May—Swatow 18th May, Gen.—Man Fat & Co.
Kutsang, Br. s.s., 4,806, R. O. D. Bradley,	23rd May—Japan 19th May, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Lothian, Br. s.s., 3,222, Lockhart,	26th May—Moji 19th May, Coal—D. & Co.
Luia R. Jangco, Am. s.s., 209, Tiencon,	24th May—Manila 20th May, Sugar—R. Bana.
Marie, Ger. s.s., 1,200, Schibler,	22nd May—Saigoa 18th May, Rice and Gen.—J. & Co.
Nippon Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,152, H. S. Smith,	23rd May—San Francisco 26th April, Gen.—T. K. K.
Nord, Nor. s.s., 730, G. Haraldsen,	23rd May—Tientsin 20th May, Gen.—A. T. & Co.
Panama Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,706, Muto,	11th May—Tacoma 16th April and Shanghai 16th May, Gen.—O. S. K.
Phranang, Ger. s.s., 1,021, Fr. Van Hangel,	23rd May—Bangkok and Koh Chang 16th May, Rice and Meal—B. & S.
Quarta, Ger. s.s., 1,140, Danleisen,	26th April—Canton 26th April, Ballast—S. W. & Co.
St. Albans, Br. s.s., 4,118, W. G. McArthur,	26th May—Kobe and Moji 19th May, Gen.—G. L. & Co.
Sungkiang, Br. s.s., 987, Matthias,	23rd May—Haiphong 21st May, Gen.—B. & S.
Tamsui, Br. s.s., 318, H. T. Fowart,	18th May—Swatow 17th May, Ballast—B. & S.
Tjimali, Onton, s.s., 4,500, J. P. Schindler,	16th May—Mukden 6th May, Coal—J. O. J. L.
Tjipman, Dut. s.s., 2,444, Lap,	22nd May—Amoy 20th May, Gen.—J. C. J. L.
Ulv, Nor. s.s., 885, Polerren,	26th May—Manila 22nd May, Ballast—A. T. & Co.
Wing Sang, Br. s.s., 1,517, T. H. Lishman,	23rd May—Manila 20th May, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Yuansong, Br. s.s., 1,128, P. H. Rolfe,	26th April—Manila 22nd April, Gen.—J. M. & Co.

HOTEL.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S G.A.P.

The Peak, near the Tram Terminus.
Tel. 16.
For Terms, apply to the MANAGER.

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1911.

GRAND HOTEL.

Telephone 197.

MANAGEMENT & CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

857]

F. REICHMANN, Proprietor.

ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

ENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel, Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate, First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.

Under Personal Supervision of

L. GAMEAU,

Proprietor.

Telephone, 170

N. BLUMENTHAL,

Manager

Telegrams "Astor."

OPEN AIR SKATING RINK

BELLE VIEW HOTEL.

Telephone No. 907.

SESSIONS: 10 A.M. to 12 Noon.

2 P.M. to 4 P.M.

Admission 25 cents.

5 P.M. to 8 P.M.

9 P.M. to 11 P.M.

Admission 50 cents.

String Band will play at the above Hotel every Sunday commencing from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m.

W. GALLAGHER,

Manager.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1911.

Correspondence Invited. HARRIS & HIBBERD, Props.

BAGUIO HOTEL.

The Mountain Capital's New and Modern Hotel

BAGUIO, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Hot and Cold Baths. Excellent Cuisine.

Running Water in Each Room.

LIVERY STABLE and GARAGE IN CONNECTION.

Rates 5 and 6 Pesos per Day. Special Monthly Rates. [902]

HOTEL VISITORS.

Hosokawa Hotel.		Aston House.	
Adam, H.	Joseph, H. M.	Allison, J. L.	Loz, W. K.
Andrew, J. I.	Klanek, P. H.	Amolech, A.	Lehn, J. H.
Appleton, A. W.	Kranthoff, Major	Anderson, J. W.	Macdonald, R. D.
Bauer, Mr.	Mrs. O. R.	Arregui, S.	MacMaster, A.
Blackburn, Mr. & Logan, M. H.		Bartello, Mrs. M.	McMillan, Mrs.
Baker, H. T.	MacFarlane, Miss	Baucans, Miss J.	E. A.
Blackburn, J. N.	Manch, C.	Brand, L.	Moody, N.
Bonnet, F.	Marriott, Dr. O.	Bredvad, A.	Morris, Mrs. K.
Bothin, Mrs. and Martin, Mrs. C.		Brown, J.	do
Bothin, Miss	Mercer, J.	Bryant, L.	Murray, A.
Brandenstein, Mrs.	Meyler, C. J.	Buren, Mrs. Van	Paulisch, Mr. and
Bridge, G. H.	Mitchell, E. V.	Clark, J. S.	Mr. O.
Brown, S. M.	Mondler, Mr. and	Cragg, D. G.	Pendell, J. A.
Chilvers, P. T.	Mrs. A. B.	Doyle, Mrs. J. A.	Pond, E. H.
Clark, D. E.	Munton, Mr. and	Donaghy, J.	Ramsey, T. H.
Clarke, W. E.	Mrs. D.	Elin, G.	Radford, Mr. and
Collins, Mrs. J. A.	North, W.	Fabla, O. Gonzal-	Mr. A.
Condon, H. L.	Nye, P. H.	Gaggie, E. F.	Robb, Mr. and
Corso, G. H. Jr.	D'Ceitling, V.	Gale, J. T.	Mr. J. L.
Dalglish, Mrs.	Ogden, J. O.	Gervillier, G. de	Saviers, C. F.
Dallas, Mr. & Mrs.	Petrie, G. F.	Goodale, Mrs. L.	Sennie, Mr. and
Davidson, N. K.	Pierce, W. L. Jr.	P.	Mrs. G. W.
Douglas, Mrs. E.	Preland, W. T.	Gourgey, M.	Smith, Mrs. J. A.
H.	Raymond, Mr. &	Grady, J. H.	Smith, Mrs. J. A.
Doxat, W. A. H.	Mrs. do	Henry, D. E.	Spink, W.
Dror, W. C.	Rapide, E. G.	Higgin, Mr. and	Stens, E.
Eames, E. J. W.	Russell, Mrs. G.	Mr. W. G.	Taylor, Mrs. W.
Edgar, W. A.	Denis	Huro, A.	O.
Eisenfeld, Mr. and	Schurman, G.	Jaundis, C.	Taylor, G. S.
Mrs. H. C.	Solomon, H. H.	Joeph, J.	Thornhill, G.
Esom, F.	Southwell, J. B.	Jonas, Allan	Turner, J.
Fisher, U. O.	Spalding, Dr. and	Krag, B.	Vickers, Mr. and
Forrester, J.	Mrs. A. D.	Krumling, Mr. and	Mrs. J. C.
Fowler, Miss	Spittler, J.	Mrs. J.	Walker, F. W.
Fuller, Denman	Square, Miss W.	Laynoz, L.	Williams, W. A.
Garow, H.	Staine, Lt. and		Wolf, George.
Geely, A. B. L.	Mrs. O. E.		
Gormally, R. G. B.	Steel, Carl		
Goulbourn, V.	Steel, Mr.		
Guntzburger, T.	Stratton, W. F.		
Hall, Capt. T. P.	Snob, Mr. & Mrs.		
Hall, Mr. & Mrs.	H. J.		
M. A.	Snob, Miss		
Hamilton, J. C.	Taylor, Mrs. Henry		
Hansen, J. P.	Taylor, J. W.		
Harvey, R. D.	Toulbury, G. W.		
Hawkins, O. H.	Thompson, M. I.		
Hewitt, Hon. Mr.	Tooler, G.		
Hough, Dr. S.	Tuit, Capt. W.		
Howard, Mrs. H. T.	Wadill, E. O.		
Humphreys, Henry	Wells, G.		
Hunt, Th. Van	Wellmann, E.		
Hutson, F. L.	Widder, Judge &		
Button, Capt. and Wilder, Judge &	Mrs. F. S.		
Mrs. F. S.	Wybrandt, Mr. &		
James, R.	Mrs. and child		
Jones, William B.			

Grand Hotel.

Bauckham, E. W.	Matson, Mr.
Pea, W. C.	Mooney, R. J.
Bontson, A. P.	Nannings, P. W.
Brown, Mr.	
Churnham, L. A.	Nielsen, Mr.
Crow, A. B.	Officer, K.
Fein, Consul and	Peterson, A.
Mrs. H. C.	Porak, Richard
Fox, Mr.	Premdergast, T.
Gaylor, W. L.	
Gilbert, Mr.	Pendergast, J. L.
Hanco, T.	Pringle, J. W.
Hick, Mr. H. B.	Snyder, Mr.
Pondyk, A. C.	Stewart, Capt. &
James, R.	Mrs. A. H.
Kelly, Mr.	Stoneman, H. F.
Kanholz, Mr.	Taylor, R.
Key, Dr. F.	Well, Robert

SHARE REPORT.

Corrected to 5 p.m., 25th May, 1911.

STOCKS & PAID UP VALUE.	CLOSING QUOTES.	LAST DIVIDEND AND DATE.	RETURN BASED ON 1 YEAR'S DIV.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$806 s.	Final of 24, 5/- at 1/10
National Bank	51	\$80 sa.	\$24 54 for half year ended 31-12-10, making 44. 6s. for the year
Marine Insurance	50	\$180 s.	In Liquidation
Canton	50	\$157 1/2	\$15 for 1909
North China	50	\$157 1/2	Interim of 10/- for 1910
Unions	\$100	\$815	Final of 20 making \$50 for 1908 and Interim of \$30 for 1909
Yangtze	501	\$192 1/2	\$12 for 1908 and Int. of \$3 on account of 1909
China Fire	\$20	\$115	\$7 & 1/2 of \$2 for 1909
Hongkong Fire	\$20	\$125	\$27 for 1909
China & Manila	\$25	\$12 s. & a	\$1 for 1908
Douglas Steamships	\$50	\$10	5 p.o. for year end'g 30-6-08
Steamboats	\$15	\$90 1/2 sa.	Dividend of \$1 1/2 for half year ending 31-12-10
Indo-China	51	\$69	Interim of \$8 on preferred shares only for 1910
(Preferred)			
(Deferred)			

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No 8569

號八廿月四年三統宣

FRIDAY, MAY 26 1911

五拜禮

號六廿月五英港香

818 THE ANNUAL
SINGLE COPY 25 CENTS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

London, May 19, 6.30 p.m.
The East Notts election petition has been dismissed.

London, May 19, 6.30 p.m.
A secret date has been fixed for the commencement of an international shipping strike.

London, May 19, 6.30 p.m.
A wrestling championship match has been arranged between Mackenschildt and Gatch. The match will take place in Chicago in September next.

London, May 19, 6.30 p.m.
At the Doncaster Meeting today the Fitzwilliam Stakes race was won by His Majesty King George's horse Pintadon.

Bombay, May 20, 7.10 a.m.
Pintadon, owned by His Majesty King George V., won the Fitzwilliam Stakes amidst great enthusiasm.

This is the King's first victory on the turf.

Tokio, May 20th.
A disastrous fire has broken out among the thick forests of Hokkaido.

The fire is raging furiously, working its way through the district, and defying all hope of control.

Numerous towns, villages, coal mines and forests have been destroyed.

The damage done cannot at present be estimated.

All Japan is panic-stricken.

London, May 22, 6.45 p.m.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur of Connaught will be initiated in Freemasonry on Thursday, Singapore, May 23rd, 9.45 a.m.

Mr. W. F. Taylor, of the Hongkong Naval Yard, was buried at sea on Sunday.

London, May 22, 6.45 p.m.
The Constituency of East Fife, which has been represented for twenty-five years in Parliament by the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, Prime Minister, has subscribed a sum of £5,000 sterling towards the presentation of an anniversary testimonial to the Minister.

There will also be gifts made to Mrs. Asquith and Miss Asquith on the auspicious occasion.

London, May 22, 6.45 p.m.
A new naval ship built for the British Admiralty has been successfully launched at Barrow-in-Furness.

London, May 22, 6.45 p.m.
The Redmondite member of Parliament for East Cork has been unseated.

London, May 23, 8.35 p.m.
The leaders of the international shipping strike have warned the seamen to watch for the signal to commence the strike.

Manila, May 24, 6.5 p.m.
The Hongkong poloists with Major-General Anderson have gone to Baguio, being specially escorted by Captains Park and Davidson, aide-de-camps to Governor-General W. Cameron Forbes, of the Philippines, and Major-General J. Frankland Bell. All will be the guests of the Governor. The games commence on Monday.

London, May 24, 9 p.m.
Lord Crowe, who has been indisposed of late, has resumed his duties in the House of Lords.

London, May 24, 9 p.m.
The sale of the Crystal Palace, which has long been mooted, has been ordered.

London, May 24, 9 p.m.
Of the cricket matches which terminated today, Derbyshire beat Lancashire, Yorkshire beat Worcester, Warwick beat Leicester, Cambridge beat Sussex, and Kent beat Middlesex.

For the losers in the last named match "Plum Warner" made a century.

Tokio, May 25.
The Coronation will be celebrated in Tokio as fully as possible.

The British Ambassador will hold a reception in the morning, and previous to this a solemn service will be held at St. Andrew's Church, Shibuya prefecture.

Tokio, May 25.

The rumours recently current that the Powers had agreed to carry out the partition of China has caused the greatest surprise in Europe.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

Berlin messenger state that there is no ground whatever for these rumours and that any suggestion of partition is quite unknown to the European chancelleries.

The messages declare that the German Press statements and adds that all the Powers desire is to maintain the status quo.

London, May 25, 7.5 p.m.

The census figures for England and Wales show that the population numbers 36,000,000, an increase of 11 per cent.

London's population is returned at 7,250,000, an increase of 10 per cent.

In Central London the census returns show a decrease of 95,000.

Bombay, May 26, 7.25 a.m.

The provisional figures based on the (April) Census returns show that the population of England and Wales numbers 36,075,260 as compared with 32,527,843 in 1901.

Greater London's population is returned at 7,252,963.

London, May 25, 7.5 p.m.

In the International Boat Race at Ghent, the Cambridge University team beat the Belgians.

London, May 25, 7.5 p.m.

One of the aviators in the aeroplane race from Paris to Madrid was attacked by an eagle while in flight.

London, May 25, 7.5 p.m.

The British Admiralty has contracted for an annual supply of ten million gallons of oil fuel for the use of the Navy.

The oil will be stored at Rosyth in the Firth of Forth.

Bombay, May 26, 7.25 a.m.

The British Admiralty has entered into a contract with certain Scottish oil companies for the supply annually of ten million gallons of oil fuel.

This supply is double the amount that was originally negotiated for.

London, May 25, 7.5 p.m.

The Cunard Company's liner Ivernia is submerged at Queens-town.

[The s.s. Ivernia is a vessel of 14,007 registered gross tonnage. She was built in 1900 by Messrs C. S. Swan and Hunter, Ltd., Newcastle, for the Cunard Steamship Company. Her dimensions are:—Length, 582 feet; breadth, 64-9 feet; depth, 37-8 feet.]

Tokio, May 26.
The Japanese national loan (five per cent.) was fully redeemed yesterday.

Tokio, May 26.
The death is reported of Mr. S. Hagiwara, chief of the Commercial Bureau. Mr. Hagiwara expired last night.

[Mr. Hagiwara was Consul-General at Mukden immediately after the termination of the Russo-Japanese war. He showed brilliant tact as a diplomatist and his death is no small loss to Japanese diplomatic circles.]

Shanghai, May 26th, 3.45 p.m.
Plague is suspected. Two children have been found dead. The mother is under observation.

PALMERSTON'S SECRETARY.

The death of Mr. Charles George Barrington, C.B., took place last month at the age of eighty-three.

Mr. Barrington had a distinguished career as a Civil Servant. He entered the Treasury in 1848 and afterwards was private secretary to Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell. He was subsequently appointed auditor of the City List and was assistant secretary to the Treasury when he retired.

The s.s. Empress of Japan left Hongkong Saturday en route for San Francisco with a large complement of passengers and heavy mails. The number of Chinese on board is the largest that the vessel has carried for some time.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Bombay, May 19, 2.5 p.m.

A telegram from Paris reports that a wire from General Moirer is to the effect that the relief column had crossed the Becht river and would henceforth be beyond the reach of wireless. No news could therefore be expected from the column for several days.

Bombay, May 19, 2.5 p.m.

St. Petersburg reports that the Budget Committee of the Duma has adopted a Bill granting money to build four battleships for the Baltic Fleet.

Bombay, May 19, 2.5 p.m.

Ex-President Roosevelt, criticising President Taft's draft of an arbitration treaty, says that the American nation will not hasten to arbitration if some other nation insisted on forcing on them unwelcome immigrants.

Bombay, May 20, 7.10 a.m.

The Kaiser has invited the Prince of Wales to visit Potsdam.

Bombay, May 20th, 7.10 a.m.

Telegraphic communications state that General Boissot's column is within two days' march of Fez. The old town of Fez is believed to be in the hands of the insurgents.

Bombay May 22nd, 7.25 a.m.

At the beginning of the Paris-Madrid flying race, an aviator named Train swerved whilst in the air and came to the earth with a fearful crash.

He dashed into a group of distinguished spectators, including the Premier and War Minister.

Both were pinned under the aeroplane, and when extricated the latter was dead.

Senor Monis sustained a fractured leg and his face is absolutely disfigured. He is proceeding as satisfactorily as possible.

A bruise in the region of the liver alone seems serious.

The War Office has entrusted Senor Cruppi with the duties of the deceased minister in the interim.

Bombay, May 20, 6.50 a.m.

The "Times" states that the Ottawa House of Commons has passed a temporary agreement with Japan regarding tariffs. At Stockholm a treaty of commerce has been signed between Sweden and Japan, together with a tariff convention.

Both agreements are based on the most favoured nation treatment.

London, May 20, 1.55 p.m.

The Portuguese cruiser Admarstor has gone from Lisbon to Oporto.

It is believed that this action is in connection with the reactionary movement existing throughout the country.

London, May 20, 1.55 p.m.

The State ball given at Buckingham Palace, in honour of Their Majesties the Kaiser and Kaiserin, was of the most brilliant character.

There were over 1,000 guests present, and these included no less than 30 Royal personages.

Ex-King Manuel and Queen Amelie visited the Kaiser and Kaiserin yesterday.

Reuter's have been authorized to state the Kaiser was delighted with his stay in England, and that he expressed himself greatly impressed with the warmth of the reception.

Bombay, May 20, 6.50 a.m.

The Kaiser and Kaiserin set sail to-morrow.

Opinions in all quarters agree that the visit of the Kaiser and Kaiserin to England cannot have failed to develop good relations between the two countries.

Bombay, May 22, 1.35 p.m.

On the 18th May General Madero bade farewell to his army saying that he goes to the City of Mexico to modernize the Government. The northern rebels are now dispersing.

Bombay, May 22, 1.35 p.m.

In accordance with the wishes of M. Monis, the Premier, the aeroplane race from Paris to Madrid was not interrupted by the accident.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Bombay, May 23, 7.15 a.m.
His Majesty King George V. welcomed the Colonial Prime Ministers at a reception at Buckingham Palace.

After entertaining the party at luncheon, His Majesty mingled with his guests in the Drawing Room.

Bombay, May 23, 7.15 a.m.

Reuter's Madrid correspondent wires that reports have reached well-informed quarters to the effect that a more or less veiled, but real, agitation reigns in Portugal.

Bombay, May 23, 7.15 a.m.

In the House of Lords, the Reform Bill introduced by Lord Lansdowne with reference to that Chamber, passed the second reading without a division.

Viscount Haldane, Secretary of State for War, said that the Bill was a great step forward.

Bombay, May 24, 11.35 a.m.

General Monier's relief column entered Fez on Sunday, 21st instant, without firing a shot.

The relief column found all safe in the city.

Bombay, May 24, 11.35 a.m.

In the discussion on the Parliament Bill in the House of Lords Lord Middleton said that he shall have grave amendments to propose.

The questions of the powers of the Crown, Home Rule for Ireland, Wales and Scotland, and other constitutional issues cannot, he said, be left to a chance majority in the House of Commons.

Bombay, May 24, 11.35 a.m.

Reuter's Vienna correspondent wires that although officially announced that the Emperor Francis Joseph is enjoying good health, walking out and transacting business as usual, the summoning of the specialist, Dr. Neussner, to visit His Majesty, who suffers from attacks of coughing, has caused some anxiety and depressed the Bourse.

Bombay, May 23, 1.45 p.m.

The House of Commons has rejected the proposal to make the duty on Empire-grown tea fourpence.

Bombay, May 23, 1.45 p.m.
Washington reports that the Chinese Minister has instructed the Charge d'Affaires in Mexico to make strong representations with reference to the killing of many Chinese at Torreon by the revolutionaries.

Among those killed was Mr. Lim, a well-known banker.

Bombay, May 25, 7.25 a.m.

Great satisfaction is felt at the relief of Fez. It is thought that all there is now to be done, is to place sufficient financial military resources at the disposal of the Sultan, while he represses rigorously abuses and tyrannous exactions.

Bombay, May 25, 7.25 a.m.
No complications are feared in the case of M. Monis, who recently met with a serious accident at an aviation meeting.

Bombay, May 24, 1.50 p.m.
Competing in the Paris to Madrid race, the aviator Vedrines arrived at San Sebastian, having covered the distance of 210 miles in the remarkable time of 225 minutes.

Bombay, May 24, 1.50 p.m.

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Asquith, Prime Minister, extended a welcome yesterday to the delegates attending the Imperial Conference.

Replying, the Premiers of the Colonies gave assurances of their loyalty to the new sovereign.

Bombay, May 24, 1.50 p.m.

St. Petersburg reports that the Russian ambassador at Constantinople has presented a Note to the Porte, pointing out that the concentration of Turkish troops on the Montenegrin frontier constitutes a serious danger to the peace.

The Note further says that the measures adopted by the Montenegrins on the frontier are of a purely defensive character and cannot be regarded as threatening.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

In conclusion the Russian Government expresses the hope that the Porte will not delay in declaring peaceful sentiments towards the people of Montenegro.

Bombay May 25, 7.25 a.m.
The proposed commercial arrangement between Germany and Japan, has been introduced into the Reichstag for the first time, and has been referred to the Measures Committee.

Imperial Conference, thinking that body for their assurance of devoted loyalty.

Bombay, May 25, 2.10 p.m.

The "Berliner Post" states that it is expected that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will attend the Imperial manoeuvres in Germany in the autumn.

Bombay, May 25, 2.10 p.m.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Reichstag has passed the second reading of the Alsace-Lorraine Bill, after a compromise with the opposition.

Bombay, May 26, 7.25 a.m.

The London "Daily News" publishes a telegram from the Portuguese Foreign Minister, declaring the rumours of an impending counter revolution to be unfounded.

These rumours, the Minister declares, are merely the death rattle of the enemies of the Republic.

Bombay, May 26, 7.25 a.m.

His Majesty King George V. has conveyed a message to the

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's Office at Hongkong:—

J. Nohr, from Manila; Katonwing, Kobe; Keeschong, Omata; Kolongtje, Soerabaya; Kwang-kahing, Soerabaya; Kwongtong-tai, Kobe; Massey, Hongkong Hotel, St. Petersburg; 1311 5288, Amoy; 2988 4410, Amoy.

The following cables are lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

Coyras Donno Messageries Australian, Mythe; Chichaysum Chuanlin, Penang; Enghopang, Cebu; Finger-Lloyd Offizier, Friedrichshagen; Hailing, Manila; Jaffo, 2 McDonald Road, Manila; Levy, Shanghai; Lowrie, Vancouver; Manyuen (two), Samarang; Quaylokseng, Rue Tschontao Salkoi, Paomponh; Shamdass, Calcutta; Sands, Macao; Sherin, Bombay; Shaulung, San Francisco; Speidel, Cebu; Tinyuen, Bangkok; Tuck-shingwao, Tainan; Tuengshim e/o Wangfatyuen, Bonham Strand, Port Darwin; Wosing, Bombay; Yunwah Sutvip Co., Singapore; 2480 3141 1705, Wei-hai-wei.

COMMERCIAL.

Messrs Polishwalla and Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers, state that since their last report of the 13th inst. per s.s. Delta, the yarn market has remained steady, but suddenly a few big holders, having put a big lot at a further reduction of \$2 to \$4, freely commenced sales at these low rates; the buyers took up this favourable opportunity to meet with their urgent requirements, which resulted in a business of about 2,000 bales during the interval.

The stocks in Chinese hands are at present moderately low, and they seemed eager to make further bargains, but the unexpected hasty attitude taken by the sellers to part with their holdings, abstained them from doing so, and are keenly watching the tendency of the market, which remains very quiet and uncertain at the close.

The present rates of yarn in India are \$3 to \$4 higher than the ruling prices of our market, hence several other holders do not show any inclination to operate under these unfavourable conditions.

Total Sales 2,000 bales; unsold Stocks 34,000 bales; sold but undelivered in the Godown and in transit 10,000 bales.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

His Excellency the newly appointed Railway Minister has been instructed by the Throne to consult with the Viceroy of Szechuan, Kwangtung, Hupoh and the Governor of Hunan so as to push on with the construction of the railways.

The Board of Finance and the Board of Communications have instructed the superintendents of these two railways to proceed with the work as usual until the arrival of the Railway Minister. The present presidents, vice presidents and deputies of these railways have been instructed to become assistants to the New Railway Minister so as to facilitate the work of the railways.

Peking, May 19.

The \$60,000,000 loan for the development of the Canton-Hankow Railway is not quite fixed.

Peking, May 19.

The responsibilities of the different ministers of the new Cabinet have been fixed. Prince Ching will be responsible for the supervision of general affairs, H.E. Na Tung responsible for foreign diplomatic affairs and H.E. Chu Shai Cheung will have charge of internal affairs.

Peking, May 19.

An Imperial decree has been issued appointing H.E. Tuan Fang, former Viceroy of Chili, as Director General (Railway Minister) of the Canton-Hankow and Szechuan-Hankow railways.

Peking, May 10.

A large quantity of arms and ammunition smuggled into Peking have been discovered and the Government has stationed a large number of soldiers for the purpose of apprehending these smugglers, who are suspected to be anarchists.

Peking, May 19.

The Governor of Soochow has introduced strong measures prohibiting the people from buying and selling gambling requisites.

Peking, May 19.

A foreign Minister in Peking has notified the Board of Foreign Affairs to the effect that his country will hold China responsible for any loss suffered by the merchants of his nationality through the steps taken by the Chinese Government in dealing with the revolutionaries.

Peking, May 19.

A crowded meeting was held at the Provincial Assembly in Hunan in which the provincials, the gentry and several thousand people were present. They demanded their governor to take steps to prevent the Government from taking over the control of the railways out of commercial funds.

Peking, May 21.

The final agreement between China and the four countries interested in the big loan for the construction of the Szechuan-Hankow and Canton-Hankow railways was signed yesterday. The text of this agreement was similar to that drawn up by the late Grand Councilor Chang Chih-tung, excepting the two clauses relating to the construction of branch lines and the payment of salaries. These two clauses were cancelled.

Peking, May 21.

News of a grave nature concerning Manchuria has reached Peking and the Grand Councilors are greatly alarmed.

Peking, May 21.

The President of the Board of Communications has decided to convert the commercial shares of the different railways into national loans and the money is to be repaid by yearly instalments.

Peking, May 21.

H.E. Chang Ming Chi, the Viceroy of Canton, was impeached by a certain censor the other day.

Peking, May 21.

Dr. Wat Wing Chu, who had rendered excellent services in stamping out the plague in the Three Eastern Provinces, was recommended to the Throne for special honour, conferred on him by the Viceroy of Chili.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Peking, May 21.
H.E. Tuan Fang, the newly appointed Director-General of the Szechuan-Hankow and Canton-Hankow railways, was received in audience by the Prince Regent and was instructed to take over his duties with all possible speed, so as to facilitate the work of constructing the railways.

Peking, May 21.

The President of the Board of Interior has been instructed to make preparations for the visit of the young Emperor to the Imperial tombs.

Peking, May 21.

The Government has instructed the viceroys and governors of the various provinces to the effect that there is good reason for the Government in taking over the control of the railways out of commercial funds. On no account will the government allow the people to suffer.

Peking, May 22.

The Board of Communications signed an agreement the other day for a loan of £80,000,000 for the development of the Hunan and Hupoh Railway and has given the tax on salt in these provinces as a security.

Peking, May 22.

The Prince Regent has recommended the reinstatement of Yuan Shih-kai. The Empress Dowager received the recommendation in silence.

Peking, May 22.

The directors of the Hunan Railway have telegraphed to the newly appointed Director-General, H.E. Tuan Fang, to the effect that they will not recognise him, should he come to Hunan.

Peking, May 22.

H.E. Tuan Fang, the newly appointed Director-General, has again refused to accept his position. An Imperial decree has been issued instructing him not to refuse.

Peking, May 22.

The number of Russian soldiers stationed in Manchuria at the present moment is estimated to be about 25,000. There are over 130,000 Chinese soldiers advancing to Harbin and different places along the frontier for protection.

Peking, May 22.

The Tartar-General of Ili has memorialized the Throne that the Russian soldiers are advancing in large numbers to the Chinese territories and asked the Throne to despatch the new Tartar General to Ili without delay.

Peking, May 22.

The Prince Regent has instructed Princes Tao and Tsun to make preparation for a review of the Imperial Body Guards shortly after the Dragon Festival.

Peking, May 22.

The Throne has issued an Imperial Rescript conferring on the late Tartar General of Canton glorious posthumous honours.

Among these is a new name signifying certain virtues possessed by the deceased official.

Peking, May 23.

The Provincial assemblies of the various provinces have decided to put forward four demands to the government for approval. They are as follows:—

1. That no time should be lost for the reorganization of the new Cabinet.

2. That permission should be granted to the people for the formation of a Territorial Corps.

3. That care should be taken in using foreign loans.

4. That the people should have power to advise the Government in constitutional affairs.

Peking, May 2

CHINESE
TELEGRAMS.

Peking, May 23.

The Governor of Soochow has instructed the Shanghai Taotai to notify the various foreign consuls about establishing a High Court of Tribunal in Shanghai. The consuls have refused to consider the matter, as it is contrary to treaty stipulations.

Peking, May 23.

The President of the Board of Posts and Communications has strongly recommended the appointment of H.E. Chan-bie as chief advisor on railway and financial affairs.

Peking, May 23.

The Governor of Hunan has telegraphed to Peking stating that the inhabitants of his province numbering tens of thousands, have strongly opposed the action of the Government in taking over the control of the railways out of commercial funds. The Governor stated in the telegram that the attitude of the inhabitants is becoming serious, and he asked the Throne for instructions.

Peking, May 23.

The newly appointed Director-General, H.E. Tuan Fang, has submitted his views as to the best methods of taking over the control of the railways out of commercial funds. An imperial decree has been issued asking him to consult with the Presidents of the Board of Finance and the Board of Communications, and to report.

Peking, May 23.

The construction work of the various railways will be commenced six months after the signing of the quadruple loan agreement. Engineers representing each of the four nations interested viz., Great Britain, America, Germany and France will be engaged and the work is to be completed in three years.

Peking, May 23.

Prince Ching is suffering from a bad attack of dysentery and his condition is serious.

Peking, May 24.

The American Government has requested H.E. Liang Tung Yun to report to the Chinese Government stating that the American Charitable Institutions are greatly in sympathy with the Chinese sufferers in Kiang Pak on account of the famine, and that the institutions propose to raise funds to relieve those sufferers. The Peking Government has telegraphed to the Viceroy of Nanking on this subject and the Viceroy has replied to the effect that he is strongly in favour of the scheme.

Peking, May 24.

The Chinese Minister in St. Petersburg has reported to the Peking Government stating that the Russian Foreign Minister gave no credit to the rumour current that a secret alliance has been arranged between Russia and Japan about Manchuria. The Chinese Minister, however, asked the Government to make preparations for emergency, as there are a large number of Russian officials who have left for Manchuria and their movements are suspicious.

Peking, May 24.

H.E. Tuan Fang, the new Director-General of the Canton-Hankow and Sze-chuan-Hankow Railways, has postponed his departure on account of the attitude of the people in Yunnan in opposing the action of the Government in taking over the control of the railways out of commercial funds.

Peking, May 24.

Prince Chun, the Special Envoy to represent the Emperor of China at the Coronation of King George, will leave for Fengting on the 20th inst. by way of the Siberian Railway for London.

ADVISORS TO GOVERNMENT.

Peking, May 24.

A meeting of the new Cabinet was held the other day to consider the advisability of setting at liberty all the political prisoners and to give them high positions. This meeting was called by the Prince Regent to consider this scheme, which was placed before the Throne by the National Assembly sometime last year. All the Ministers present were strongly in favour of the scheme and it is quite probable that those political prisoners will be appointed as advisors to the Government in constitutional affairs.

Peking, May 24.

Prince Ching has strongly recommended the reinstatement of Yuan Shih-kai, owing to the difficult settlement of foreign diplomatic affairs.

Peking, May 25.

The Governor of Hunan has repeatedly telegraphed to the Throne stating that the people in Hunan are greatly excited over the action of the Government in taking over the control of the railways out of commercial funds. The Governor has asked for instructions. A reply has been sent to him instructing him to take strong measures to suppress the people's attitude.

Peking, May 25.

The new Cabinet has instructed the Governor of Hunan to open fire at the people, should a disturbance occur in connection with the railway trouble.

Peking, May 25.

The Viceroy and Governors of Szechuan, Hupoh, Hunan and Kwangtung have memorialized the Throne stating that the people of the above mentioned places are very indignant at the action of the Government in taking over the control of the railways out of commercial funds. They have asked for instructions.

Peking, May 25.

The Peking Government is in receipt of many telegrams from the viceroys and governors of the various provinces to the effect that the feelings of the people are very strong about the railway question and trouble may be anticipated. The President of the Board of Communications has been instructed to introduce measures to save the situation.

Peking, May 25.

The President of the Board of Communications proposes to raise a foreign loan of \$5,000,000 for the development of railways in China.

Peking, May 25.

Owing to the attitude adopted by the people in connection with the issuing of foreign loans, the President of the Board of Finance intends to devote great care in using the loans in order to pacify the minds of the people and to save his own reputation. The President of the Board of Communications, however, strongly disapproves of the idea.

Peking, May 25.

The Army Advisory Board considers that the troops stationed at Li is not sufficiently strong to give protection and intends to dispatch more troops under the command of General Koung to strengthen the forces at Li.

Peking, May 25.

The Government has instructed the new Director-General to proceed to his new post without delay. The Director-General will start soon after the Dragon Festival and he will stay at Hankow at his head office.

SUPREME COURT.

A Butcher's Dispute.

Friday morning at the Supreme Court Mr. Justice Gompertz gave judgment in the case in which the Chung Fat Lee firm of 4 Charter Street sued the Sang Leo firm, 17 Central Market, to recover \$937.60, the balance of the price of goods sold and delivered.

Mr. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. R. Needham for the defendant.

The case for the plaintiff, as regards the delivery and price of the goods, was admitted by the defendant who in defence said that he had carried on the business of a butcher. He became insolvent and on going into his accounts found that he was unable to pay his creditors in full. He went round to certain of his larger creditors and informed them of the state of his affairs. Five of them, including the plaintiff, agreed to accept 50 per cent. in full payment of the debt and prior to the action he had tendered to the plaintiff half the sum claimed.

In giving judgment this Lordship said that the defence set up was rightly raised, but he was of the opinion that it had not been supported by the evidence. He was not sure that the man who had the agreement to accept 50 per cent. of the amount owing, was a partner in the plaintiff firm or that he signed to bind the firm. What the man had said was that he really did not mind but the other partners would have to be referred to.

He therefore entered judgment for the plaintiffs with costs.

DEATH.

Rowley.—At the Peak Hospital on 22nd May, Francis Joseph de Rome Rowley, aged 25.

THE
Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1911.

THE REAL THING.

(20th May.)

An interesting experiment is now in progress in Manchuria, under the direction of the Bureau of Agriculture at Mukden. This is nothing less than an attempt to stock the rich pasture lands of Manchuria and Mongolia with prize cattle. A large consignment of five hundred prize sheep, fifteen head of pedigree cattle, and a dozen prize hogs has recently arrived at Mukden. They were purchased in the United States by Professor Tomhave of the University of Minnesota, one of the foremost authorities on the breeding and rearing of all kinds of stock. Manchuria offers splendid opportunities for sheep and cattle farming. The basin of the upper reaches of the Liao River contains magnificent grazing and pasture land, the area available for stock breeding being nearly as large as the entire province. Realising this the authorities authorized Professor Tomhave to purchase suitable animals with a view to improving the breed in their region, for they rightly regard cattle farming as one of the most important assets of Manchuria. Professor Tomhave speaks glowingly of the prospects of the region, and also of the keenness of the Manchurian authorities, and it may be expected that within a few years Manchurian wool and Manchurian beef will be well known in the markets of the world. There is a general idea abroad that Manchuria is more or less a cold and barren land. This is not true, as a few facts will prove. For instance, the country can produce as much wheat as will feed the four hundred millions of China. It can produce more wheat than the United States. We have before us a diagram map of the country showing the various agricultural possibilities. A short study of it is a revelation. Wheat, maize, rye, oats, beans, sugar beets, and fat live stock, are marked on it profusely, while no fewer than ten large cities possess plants of modern machinery, all under foreign management, with which wheat and beans are turned into the finished article. There are also some half a dozen large towns, including Mukden and Changchun, where great industries in meat packing and flour milling might be developed were the full agricultural possibilities of Manchuria realized. It is to this end that the Bureau of Agriculture is working. The Experiment Station, under the direction of Mr. Parker and his assistants, all experts from the big agricultural colleges of the United States, is doing splendid work. Live stock breeding, cereal cultivation and forestry are all included in its duties and although it is a comparatively recent institution the good it has done already is incalculable. Indeed, in this connection Manchuria is giving us an example of the "real thing" in progress, and her lead should be followed by the more southern provinces. There is an enormous future for scientific agriculture in China and the viceregal yamen at Mukden, at least, is simply demonstrating its ability to take advantage of the natural resources of the country.

OUR FRIENDS AT COURT.

(22nd May.)

Nothing could be more satisfactory than the speech of the Chairman of the China Association at the annual meeting held last month in London. For something like half a century the Association, according to its lights, has dealt with the problems of China, but it must be admitted that the chronic pessimism with which it was afflicted militated seriously against its usefulness. It seemed incapable of seeing any good in China; was unable apparently to believe that the country was really desirous

perfect vehicle of the future. Science in all its branches has claimed and will claim its victims. The juggernaut of progress must crush out many lives before its wheels run smoothly in the service of man; but it seems to us that the terrible accident in Spain could have been obviated. There does not seem any reason why the collapse of so fragile and delicate a machine as an aeroplane should have effects so disastrous, and the accident will certainly draw attention to the grave danger which the ordinary public runs at aviation meetings. The aerodrome system, that is, the collection of thousands of people close packed in a circle to witness a flight which they could equally well and in safety see from a distance, is one that the authorities would do well to end. General sympathy will be felt for the Spanish Government and the relatives of the deceased Minister in this fatal ending to an exposition of scientific progress.

INTERNATIONAL SHIP-
PING STRIKE.

(23rd May)

This summer, on a day that has already been fixed but is being rigorously kept secret, the seamen of the world will go on strike. The great international movement is being engineered in England, Mr. J. Havelock Wilson, the "sailor's friend" being its head. It will be the greatest and most widespread concerted movement of labour that the world has ever seen, and while we cannot but look forward with uneasiness to the inevitable dislocation of trade and commerce consequent upon such a strike, it must be admitted at once that "Jack" has more than a little cause for agitating for fairer conditions of life. The sailor, and strange to say, the British sailor more especially, has many causes of complaint, and if heavy loss is sustained, as it probably will be, in shipping circles we must blame the circumstances in which he finds himself and these alone. The seamen of America are heartily behind Mr. Wilson, and have already fully organised themselves for the great day. So have the sailors of nearly all the other maritime nations of the world. Germany alone, at first an ardent supporter of the movement, drawing back, alleging as reason that the German seamen have been promised better pay by the German shipowners. This may or may not be the case; the British committee is sceptical; but the German demagogues will not have any marked effect upon the strike, and it is generally believed that they will not be defaulters for long. It is impossible to predict what the full effect of the strike will be. The shipowners, and particularly the Glasgow shipowners, are determined to fight to the end, or so they say. The employment of alien seamen is, of course, their great weapon, but owing to the universality of the strike, the seamen will be practically confined to men of colour, and while we are sufficiently unprejudiced to recognise the ability of the Chinese and the Lascar, it is very doubtful if their employment in the higher grades is feasible. As deck hands they are well abreast of their work; as boatswains and quartermasters and engine-room artificers they will not appeal to the majority. Furthermore, legislation's power-fail is certain to be evoked to restrict the employment of aliens on board British ships—they are restricted already on those of most other countries—and thus it seems certain that a large proportion of the British mercantile marine will find itself without hands. It is not necessary to emphasise the seriousness of such a situation, and doubtless many and loud will be the criticisms of the men who have brought it about. We will not find ourselves in sympathy with these criticisms. As we have said the men are living in conditions that cry out to be rectified, and it should always be remembered that the seaman until quite recently was without friends. Pimms fought in Parliament for nearly fifteen years before his "milk" law prevented owners sending ships to sea so loaded that they were death traps; but Pimms did not succeed until in the House of Commons, amid an indescribable scene, he named cer-

tainowners, some of them present as Members, and accused them before the Commons and country of deliberate murder. Things have improved a little for the seaman since then; but they are not yet perfect, and since Great Britain owes all that she is and all that she will be to her seamen, we feel sure that there will be more sympathy than criticism for Mr. Havelock Wilson—who is no mere demagogue—and the men he is leading. Mr. Wilson will, however, do well to act with great caution, or he may find himself called upon to answer to the charge of conspiracy.

DIPLOMATIC OUTRAGES.

(24th May.)

The engineering of an outrage in a foreign country for the purpose of changing the policy of that country is not unknown in the annals of diplomacy. Rumania, for instance, may treat a certain class of her subjects in a manner that does not appeal to Terra del Fuego, and wishing to obtain the sympathy of that country arranges a crime similar to those she so harshly punishes in order to show the Rumanians how necessary are stern measures. There are numerous cases in history of such diplomatic action, and the latest, if we are to believe Mr. Lawrence Irving, the well-known actor, has occurred in England, the other country being Russia. The central figure in the affair is Peter the Painter, the Sydney-street anarchist, one of the most elusive personalities in the annals of modern crime. He was known to be the head of the desperadoes who recently convulsed London, his description was circulated, he had been seen by various persons, but he has apparently disappeared from the face of the earth. Now Mr. Irving has come forward and declares that Peter the Painter is one of the most prominent of Russian secret service officials, and that he is now safely back in St. Petersburg. Mr. Irving is a close friend of the Russian colony in London, and he says that his information is derived from them. The reason for the anarchist outbreak was, he says, first to make England no longer possible as a refuge for Russian political agitators, and secondly, to induce a feeling of sympathy with Russia by showing the English people what an anarchist really was when "on the war-path." Whether true or untrue that the Russian Government actually engineered the Sydney-street affair, both these results have certainly been attained, and we must admit that such people as Peter the Painter is, or pretends to be, is so much gain to the country. There is no nation on earth so imbecile in the handling of the alien question as the British. It is our boast that we welcome all peoples under our flag, but to hold out our arms to criminals or to those who induce criminality among our masses is, as Mr. Kipling would say, another story. In Liverpool at the present moment the scandal due to the presence of some thousands of Chinese is simply appalling. The police have actually to be stationed in force at the entrances to the Chinese quarter to prevent English women and young girls being lured into going willingly to the Chinese houses. The conditions both in the great English port and in Manchester and Cardiff contain the germs of a grave national disease, and if the people of England are aroused to the danger which threatens from the unrestricted influx of aliens Peter the Painter will have done a valuable service to the nation. Those of us who honour the flag overseas know well the vital necessity of preserving racial boundaries, and it must indeed be incomprehensible to us that the home Government can go blithely on its way congratulating itself, as we suppose it must, upon its broadminded attitude towards humanity in the bulk.

THE PERILS OF
AVIATION.

The disastrous accident at the Spanish aviation meeting, details of which we publish in our cable news to-day, illumines one facet of the problem of flight, namely, its effect upon the Man in the Street. The two great modern scientific achievements, the Marconi telegraph and the control of the air, have attained a degree of perfection in an extraordinarily short space of time; a degree of perfection never before surpassed with such rapidity in the history of scientific humanity. The first, of course, has claimed no victims; its effects entirely and uniformly have been beneficent; but the toll of death in man's fight with the air, although he may be said to have at least partially conquered his great adversary, shows little sign of abatement. Indeed, as the aviator becomes more certain, more at ease with his work, the accidents tend to be more disastrous. The Spanish meeting indicates the dreadful dangers which will menace humanity should a portion of the earth's business be transferred to the air. The motor car has claimed its thousands, but the flying machine will claim its tens of thousands before it is the

place in all parts of the British Empire in the attitude of officialdom towards those who follow the flag—or, as some think, precede it. We do not suggest for a moment that our various governors do not take an interest, and a profound interest, in the trade of their administrative area; but it is an undoubted fact that it has always been a maxim of the British Government to be too exalted to have any close and practical connection with the trade of the country. This is all the more strange since it is equally a fact that the greatest of our Colonies owe what they are to the activity of the trader, who often and even in late years, was looked down upon by the official circle. This majestic but extremely silly attitude is undergoing a rapid change. Like our American cousins and German neighbours we are beginning to realise that our officials are primarily the servants of the people, the majority of whom are engaged in trade, and it is their duty to devote at least a portion of their energies to benefitting those who not so long ago, because they were "in trade," were regarded as being beyond the pale. The change, as we say, is taking place, and we are glad to note that Hongkong is not being backward in putting off its old garment; but we have far to go yet before the British trader will be on an equality with the American, the German and Japanese in so far as official continuous assistance is concerned. The German system of appointing commercial representatives to embassies and legations is one that we should follow, and even extend to our Crown Colonies. We believe that the British manufacturer is second to none, but it does not always follow that our super-excellent goods are those that others want to buy. Here where is the commercial representative is of value. New needs are continually making themselves felt in every clime; nations develop new fancies of fashion and new fads of purchasers, and unless there is someone to keep the manufacturers at home informed on these changes in the world's markets the commerce of the country is almost certain to suffer a serious setback. Then, again, as the Germans are doing, the Ambassadors of Trade can suggest new schemes of commerce in foreign countries and advise the banks of the Motherland whether these may be safely supported or not. Competition is, of course, inherent in man; but organised competition arising from the activities of commercial representatives will beat the natural variety every time. This is what our official heads are beginning to realise, and it is with the deepest satisfaction that we welcome and applaud their change of attitude. The belief of fifty years ago that the official was a Heaven-favoured personage, above the petty cares of the market-place, the fluctuations of exchange or the irritations of competition is fading before the realisation that he is neither more nor less than an exceptionally able person appointed to represent and govern the people concerned in all these things. Who shall say that he loses dignity by accepting this fact?

PROBLEMS OF THE
PACIFIC.

(26th May.)

Although it is no longer news that the Australian Commonwealth and New Zealand are wide awake to the necessity of regaining British influence in the Pacific, it is satisfactory to learn that the agitation towards this end shows no sign of abatement. Sir Joseph Ward has been making some trenchant remarks recently regarding British policy in the Pacific Ocean, which he says, is regarded by a number of ill-informed politicians as being beyond British influence. This is undoubtedly a fact and, indeed, we may say that when Sir Henry May was appointed High Commissioner of the Pacific, in addition to being made Governor of Fiji, by far the largest proportion of the Men-in-the-Street in Hongkong heard of this post for the first time. For a good many years the eye of British politics has been focussed upon the problems of the Near East while the Pacific is calmly allowed to come com-

AMBASSADORS
OF TRADE.

(25th May.)

The official entrance of His Excellency the Governor into the commercial world at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, by his appeal to the spirit of optimism of Hongkong, marks a very pleasing change which is taking

plotely under the influence of other powers. The Anglo-Japanese Treaty Alliance was, and is still, by some regarded as relieving England of all but the most cursory attention to Pacific Ocean problems. That comfortable but very dangerous attitude is undergoing a change, principally, he it said, owing to the influence of Australia and New Zealand, as well, of course, as Canada. We are beginning to realise that the United States and Japan are in enormous preponderance in the Pacific, and that while we are bound closer to both than to any other power we owe it as a duty to our vast interests in the Pacific to fly the flag more prominently. The agitation in Australia takes its rise principally if not entirely in the realisation of Japan's rapid and large growth. The Australians are demanding a navy of exceptional strength with the openly avowed motive of making British power supreme on the Pacific. Canada and New Zealand are at one with the Commonwealth in this and we must applaud the high spirit of the junior partners in John Bull and Sons, even if we do not regard "British supremacy" on the Pacific as necessary or an attempt to gain it expeditious. Nevertheless, we will welcome a revival of British activity in this part of the world, to which for some time past sufficient attention has not been paid by the Imperial Government.

THE PRINCE OF THE AIR.

"The eagle from his eyrie looked down and, swooping, dropped, taloned, beaked and venomous." For the first time in the history of flight the Prince of the Air has met Man in his native element. As our London correspondent cables, one of the aviators in the Paris to Madrid air race has been attacked by an eagle, with what result is not stated. The incident indicates yet another danger with which the aviator must contend. Learning fell from the Empyrean under the fiery smile of the Sun. Will his followers have to give battle to the birds before their courses above the earth are free? A recently written article on aviation in a scientific paper describes how artists in airships must carefully attach their pencils to their wrists or drawing boards to avoid the danger of the pencil falling among the machinery. Even so light an object would wreck the strongest aeroplane. What terrible results may we not expect when the great bird that rules the upper air comes into direct conflict with the invaders of his domain? Indeed, in view of the fact of the pencil's danger to the aviator and this attack by the Pyrenean eagle it may be suggested with some cause that many of the aeroplane accidents were due to the entangling of a bird in the machinery. We know the bird is naturally a fierce enemy of a newcomer in his sphere. A parrot or a cockatoo in England, a white blackbird or crow, is hunted remorselessly to death by even such a tiny creature of the air as the common sparrow. We can well imagine the golden eagle of the Highlands, the larger birds of the seacoast, the Princes of the Air in every region, blindly attacking this whirling monster which comes to disturb their serenity. The danger undoubtedly is very real, and it does not seem clear how the birdman can protect himself from the bird. The full story of this, the first contest in air between man and bird, will be awaited eagerly.

Since it seems impossible to hope for public boats in the vicinity of the "finest site," where, by the way, they would not interfere with traffic in the slightest degree, the authorities would confer a great benefit on a deserving section of the community by the erection of a second long seat on Blake Pier. The pier is crowded nightly by residents not too well blessed with this world's goods, who go there for a breath of fresh air, which they can obtain nowhere else. Hongkong is certainly in need of some sort of public space where at four or five after dinner might be enjoyed in the open.

CANTON NEWS.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)
Canton, May 22.
British Squadron to Visit China.

It is reported that the British Minister at Peking has notified the Board of Foreign Affairs to the effect that a British squadron will pay a visit to China sometime in July. He has requested the Board to inform the naval authorities about the visit. The fleet will probably call at the following ports:—Taku, Shanghai, Amoy, Swatow and Canton. The Admiralty has instructed the Canton Viceroy to make preparations for the coming visit and accord a hearty welcome to the British Fleet.

Disturbance Near British Territory.

News has reached the Canton Viceroy that malefactors are creating trouble near the British New Territory. Hearing the news, the Viceroy has despatched two regiments of the Kwangai Troops to the place in order to wipe out these pests.

Anarchists Smuggling Arms.

The deputy in charge of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs at Pakhoi has reported to the Viceroy that some anarchists were trying to smuggle a quantity of arms to the place by means of fishing junks. The deputy has asked the customs officials of the port to institute a vigorous search on all the junks for the detection of these contrabands.

Editors Entertained.

Yesterday the editors of the Canton papers were entertained by H.E. the Viceroy. In the course of the entertainment, His Excellency spoke at some length, thanking the editors for the reliable news published in the Canton papers in connection with the recent tumult, and thus removing the people's anxiety. The editors replied that their duty was to publish accurate news for the information of the public and to discredit rumours. The editors then asked the Viceroy about the reorganization. The Viceroy said that this rested in the hands of the government but the people could ask for reform through proper channels.

Canton, May 23, 1911.

No Dragon Boat Race.

The 5th day of the 5th Moon, or the Dragon Boat Festival, is coming fast upon us. The occasion is generally celebrated and observed as a public holiday. There is the usual dragon boat race, competed for by the people of the various districts. Very often, the competitors, most of whom are bad characters, come into open conflict attended with loss of life. Some days ago, H.E. Admiral Li Chun wrote to the Canton Viceroy asking His Excellency to prohibit the holding of this festival for the sake of public peace.

The request by the Admiral has been complied with and there will be no dragon boat race as hitherto.

Steamers to Be Searched.

Since the outbreak of the revolt in Canton, steamers arriving at the port from Hongkong have been subject to a vigorous search for the detection of arms and ammunition and also the apprehension of anarchists. Usually steamers anchored off Pak Ngor Tam, and after the search, passengers were ordered to go ashore by small boats. Very often they were exposed to risk and danger. It is reported that the British Consul at Shamen has communicated this affair to the Viceroy. The Consul suggested that the steamers arriving from Hongkong should be allowed to moor alongside the wharf. All the port holes should be closed. The Consul asked the Viceroy to enquire from the Customs officials whether these suggestions were practicable. On receipt of the communication the Viceroy has instructed the Taotai of the Constabulary and the Customs officials to investigate. The Viceroy has replied to the Consul saying that very few steamers have wharves in Canton, and it is impracticable to hold an inspection when the passengers can leave by the wharf and get ashore. The steamers will be subject to the search as before, pending the report of the Customs and the Taotai of the Constabulary. But the passengers will be allowed to make use of two gang-ways in getting into the boats for the shore. This will re-

move all the inconvenience in getting into the boats in a rush and thus will avoid accidents.

Canton, May 24.

Dynamite Explosion.

On the night of the 22nd inst., the workshop of the Canton-Kowloon Railway in To Tong, Tung-koon district, was the scene of a serious disaster. A quantity of dynamite had been stored in the workshop, which was used for the breaking up of the rocks, when, without warning, it exploded. Two workmen were killed. Afterwards men from the engineering department were despatched to the scene to institute an inquiry. They found the cause to be accidental. Yesterday the local authorities were informed of the occurrence.

Drill and Target Practice: Troops Dispatched.

Some time ago, it came to the knowledge of H.E. the Viceroy that a gang of malefactors numbering several hundreds of men, were undergoing foreign drills and target practice in the vicinity of the place which separates Kowloon from the Ying Tak district. H.E. the Viceroy instructed the local civil and military authorities to institute an inquiry and to report. H.E. the Viceroy is now in receipt of a report from the authorities to the effect that the place in question is notorious for the shelter of these bad characters. Two regiments of the Kwangai Troops have been dispatched to the scene to assist the local authorities.

Tribunals Established.

High and low tribunals were established in Canton about ten days ago. H.E. the Viceroy has notified the various Consuls at Shamen, and the Customs officials, of the existence of these tribunals.

Chinese Residents in Java: A Grievance.

The Chinese residents in Java returning to China are very often driven into law on account of money matters and other disputes. These cases when brought to the notice of the local authorities were sometimes allowed to linger on from year to year, besides being at the mercy of the misbehaved gentry and the wicked yamen runners. These residents are always prevented from returning to Java pending the settlement of the cases. The Chinese residents have accordingly requested the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Java to take the matter up. The Chamber at once opened up negotiations with the local authorities, but no notice was taken by the authorities. The Chamber of Commerce has accordingly laid the complaint before the Board of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. The Board has instructed the Viceroy of Canton and Peking to instruct the officials of the places under their jurisdiction with a view to an early settlement of cases of those who have returned from abroad. On receipt of the despatch, the Canton Viceroy instructed the Taotai for the Promotion of Industries to notify the authorities accordingly.

Canton, May 25.

Entering China without Passport.

Some time ago a foreigner visited Pakhoi without the necessary passport and by order of H.E. the Canton Viceroy, he was detained by the deputy in charge of the Bureau for Foreign Affairs. Yesterday the foreigner was safely conducted to Canton and handed over to the Consul at Shamen, of the nation to which he belongs, to be dealt with through a letter from the diplomatic commissioner.

Daring Piracy.

About five days ago, a daring piracy was successfully perpetrated in the waters of Nguu Pay-long. The vessel pirated was one plying between the district of Ching-yuen and Ying-tak. All the passengers' belongings were looted. Among the passengers, was an official and a Commander of a regiment. Fortunately they were in civilian dress, otherwise their lives would have been endangered. Some braves guarding the railway station in the vicinity of the place where the outrage had been committed, gave chase but had to make a hasty retreat. Three of their number were shot down.

French Merchant's Request Refused.

Recently a French merchant intended to get a supply of coolies from Swatow for the rubber plantations at Saigon, and the French Consul at Swatow in-

timated the merchant's intention to the deputy in charge of the Bureau for Foreign Affairs with particulars of the contract for the engagement of these coolies. The Viceroy received a report from the deputy and instructed the Taotai for the Promotion of Industries to write to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Saigon to institute an inquiry. A reply has been received from the Chamber of Commerce which says that owing to the dampness of the climate and the distemper caused by pestilential vapours issuing from valleys, it is inadvisable for coolies to work on the plantations. The Viceroy has accordingly instructed the deputy at Swatow to refuse the request of the French merchant.

Return of Belgian Ambassador.

His Excellency Young Shiu, Ex-Chinese Minister to Belgium, has just arrived at Canton, and will stay here for some months before proceeding to the Capital to report expiration of his term of office. It is reported that H.E. has received a private wire from Prince Ching asking him to proceed to Peking without delay, as he is promised the viceministry of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, or the ambassadorship to Japan.

Students Held in Ransom.

A daring robbery in which over two hundred robbers took part, was reported from Kum Kai, of Namhoi District, on the night of the 23rd inst. The robbers boarded the village (Tong Chun), and looted a number of houses securing a booty to the value of several thousand dollars. Over twenty students, who are boarders of a school, and who are of well-to-do families, were taken away and held in ransom.

Canton-Macao Railway.

Since H.E. the Canton Viceroy received instructions from the Throne to have the railways in the Province constructed without delay, H.E. has been taking a deep interest in railway development in the places under his jurisdiction. As the Canton-Kowloon Railway (Chinese Section) is in course of completion, H.E. is turning his attention to the Canton-Macao Railway, which, as will be remembered, has been permitted by the Ministry of Posts and Communications, to be constructed by a Chinese syndicate. In the opinion of the Viceroy, the line will not only afford means of communication, but will render valuable service to the Chinese Government in time of operation. His Excellency has instructed the syndicate to hurry on the work on the line without delay.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Hon. Captain Frederick William Lyons to be an official member of the Legislative Council during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. Francis Joseph Budgeley.

The Hongkong Polo team left Saturday for Manila where they will meet a team representative of that City, in an interport match. The Cable News American, commenting on the meeting of the teams, says that both have put in hard practice and that there is sure to be a hard fight.

Mr. T. E. Griffith of Canton was a passenger by the Mielima Maru which sailed on Wednesday for England. Mr. Griffith will remain in Canton for the present. He will, however, not allow his business engagements to deprive him of the delights of the shooting season in England to which country he will proceed at an early date.

Mr. Geo. Talorin Lloyd, the secretary of the "South China Morning Post," left on Wednesday by the "Mielima Maru" for England, on a well deserved holiday. During his seven years of continuous service on the "Post," Mr. Lloyd has by his courtesy and ever ready willingness to further the interests of those who seek his aid, made himself popular with a host of friends, who will welcome him back to the Colony on the termination of his holiday.

The Wai Wu-pu has written to the Viceroy and Governors of the provinces that foreigners must not be allowed to make roads, purchase land or houses, open shops, or otherwise trade or run houses in the interior, and that instructions should be given to the local officials that they should report at once by telegram to the Board if any such thing happens within their jurisdiction so that representation may be made to the ministers concerned.

OUR LETTER BOX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Condensed Skimmed Milk.

Sir,—Permission having, since I last wrote on this matter, been given by His Excellency the Governor for Council to appear, on behalf of those for whom I act, before the Legislative Council, in the consideration of the Bill, it is unnecessary (in fact I think it would be incorrect) for me to continue the correspondence. I shall, therefore, in this my final letter, refrain from dealing further with the points which have any strong bearing on the subject, but will content myself with a brief reference to the red-herring which Messrs. Bradley & Co. have drawn across the path of the controversy. In their letter published to-day in the "Daily Press" they say that my "implied comparison of the daily earnings of Chinese with the price of a tin of milk is erroneous, because it is not necessary for a Chinaman to buy a tin of milk every day of his life." It is somewhat humiliating to me to think it possible that anyone should imagine me to be so utterly devoid of common sense as to suggest that a Chinaman might daily spend even so much as 15 cents, if his earnings be not more than 50 cents a day, upon one small article of diet, such as a tin of condensed skimmed milk. The income of a Chinese workman is not computed by the year, nor even, as a rule, by the month, but by the day; and where his total earnings in a week amount to no more than \$3, or in a month to \$13, it is of the utmost importance to him, having a family to house and provide for, that he should save a few cents where he can. A Chinaman well knows the difference between 25 cents and \$1, and he equally well knows the difference between 15 and 25 cents. This was my contention, and not that which Messrs. Bradley and Co. would make it out to be.

Yours, &c.

C. D. WILKINSON.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1911.

POLICE COURT.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood this morning, Private Kerton, of the C.O.Y.L.I., was charged with the theft of a silver watch, value \$8, from a jeweller's shop at No. 9 Queen's Road East on Saturday. He pleaded guilty. It appeared that on the forenoon of the day in question, the soldier went into the shop and asked to be shown some watches. After examining this particular watch, he requested the shop-keeper to let him see a chain to suit and a key, and while these articles were being procured he dashed out of the shop with the watch in his hand. The shop attendants gave chase but lost sight of the soldier. A few minutes later, however, the latter walked into Wanchai Police Station and handed over the watch to Sergeant E. Macdonald, informing him that he had stolen it. The soldier had no money in his possession. He declared that he did not go into the shop for the purpose of theft and did not know what made him commit the larceny. Sentence was passed of six weeks' hard labour.

THE ALLEGED BANK FRAUDS.

There was again called the case in which Wong Kin Sam is charged with obtaining a sum of \$2,500 by means of a trick. Mr. G. K. Hall B.utton appeared for the prosecution, on behalf of the Lai Lung Bank, and Mr. Leo d'Almada for the defence. The allegation is that the prisoner was concerned with two other men who called on several banks in the Colony and obtained large sums of foreign money supposedly for the Wing Yuen Bank in Bonham Strand. By their direction the money was taken to that Bank by messengers, who were to obtain Hongkong currency in exchange. The messengers were told to come back for the exchange money one hour afterwards. When they did so, there was no one on the premises except the defendant. The others had absconded. It is said that altogether they got away with about \$18,000.

Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, deputy official receiver, gave formal evidence.

The case is still proceeding.

BOXING.

Kenny V. McIlvain.

At the beginning of the week we printed an interview with Roy Kenny, the American boxer, who in his native city of New York, made a reputation which since he has resided in the Orient he has sustained. It is an open secret that he intends to be without equal in the East, and he is sparing no pains to meet those whom he thinks may stand in the way leading to the success he desires. We announced that McIlvain, who beat Kenny at Zamboanga earlier in the year, would again meet the American. The fact is well-known that McIlvain won the last encounter on a foul, the legality of which decision has been more than once doubted. In his endeavour to prove himself superior to the coloured man, Kenny, who, on his part, is the picture of health, has endeavoured to fix up a fight with him to take place in Hongkong.

The Much Declared Off.

The date was fixed for June 22nd, and the venue the Belle View Skating Rink. All preliminaries were arranged and McIlvain enabled from Manila stating he was willing to fight. Kenny, who is managing his own affairs, at once concluded and the arrangement fixed was that the winner was to take 65 per cent. of the gross gate receipts and the loser the remaining 35. The fight had created a great amount of interest in the Orient in as much as it was for the middle weight championship, both contestants to strip at 160 pounds, failing which there was to be a \$500 forfeit. Kenny, in an interview, though hopeful, was careful not to commit himself too far as to the result, but nevertheless did not expect defeat.

McIlvain's Demands.

Correspondence and cables have passed between the two boxers, and as a result the match has been declared off. The demands of McIlvain and his manager, whose cablegrams we have seen, seem to be rather unreasonable, and as each cable varied in its stipulations, the conditions becoming more and more severe, the suggestion seemed to run through them that the coloured man did not want to fight. The demands were more than unreasonable, for the price stated was one which only a Burns or Jack Johnson might have stated.

The Varying Stipulations.

To give the interested reader an idea of the insatiability of McIlvain, we state what he and his manager have sent over the wires. In the first place McIlvain asked for 50 per cent. of the gate receipts, and later for a division of the gross gate receipts as follows:—50 per cent. to the winner and 40 per cent. to the loser. He then cabled the same demand as regards gate money but in addition asked for a \$5,000 purse. Still he seemed to regret his request and his final cable was to the effect that he would not fight unless he was assured of \$3,000, win, lose or draw. The exact wording of the two last cables were:—"Five thousand, split 60-40," and "will accept \$3,000."

Kenny Willing.

Kenny, of course, could not see his way clear to acquiesce to these requests and has declared the match off. It must not be assumed for a moment that Kenny would not have fought had the arrangements been more in keeping with such a fight and not, as he facetiously suggested, as if "Jack Johnson were in the ring."

Kenny v. Carlson.

Several months ago, it will be remembered, Carlson, who is the champion wrestler of the Philippines, was defeated by Kenny in the third round at the Olympic Club. In Eastern sporting circles it is well-known that Carlson has had an inclination to again meet Kenny, and through his manager has challenged the winner of the Kenny-McIlvain fight to a contest. When Kenny last met Carlson, it was stated the latter was in no condition for the fight, and that he would give a better account of himself should they meet again. The opportunity has arrived, for not only is Kenny willing, but on the fifteenth of this month, Carlson received his discharge from the Army and is now at liberty.

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The Purse.

Mr. A. Harper, who is staying at the King Edward Hotel, has made an offer to Kenny as follows and a similar offer has been despatched to Carlson. The offer, of which we have seen the original, is as follows:—"I hereby agree to offer a purse of \$1,200 for a 20 round contest between yourself and Carlson and \$150 expenses. A Harper." Needless to say, Kenny has accepted.

AMERICAN NEWS.

[VIA MANILA.]

Mexican Rebels Disband.

Washington, May 22.—Word has been received here both through official and private channels that Francisco Madero, the leader of the Mexican revolutionists, and Senor Carbajal, special agent of the Mexican government, have signed a peace pact at Juarez. Senor Madero, fearing a plot against his life, refused to go to the Mexican capital for the conference.

According to the terms of the pact Senor Madero is to be joint regent of Mexico with de la Barra until a general election shall be held, and President Diaz is to resign.

Following the signing of the peace pact the rebels have begun to disband their forces.

Nomination for Presidency.

Washington, May 22.—It was learned today that Justice Charles Evans Hughes of the Supreme Court of the United States had been offered the nomination for the presidency in 1912 by the leaders of the "progressive" party that is now forming. Justice Hughes has declined the honour.

The news that the "progressives" were planning to put a separate ticket in the field has created considerable discussion in political circles here.

Neutralization of Philippines.

Washington, May 19.—Congressman Andrew J. Peters, of Boston, has presented a resolution in the House of Representatives, having for its object the neutralization of the Philippines. He gives as his chief reason for the resolution alleged land grabbing in the Philippines on the part of non-residents and asserts that the islands are being exploited for outside interests.

The resolution also calls upon the President to enter into negotiations with the different powers looking to the neutralization of the islands when independence is granted the Philippines.

Like the other Philippine measures presented to this Congress, the measure has been referred to committee.

Mr. Roosevelt on Universal Peace.

Washington, May 19.—The current issue of "The Outlook" contains an article on unlimited arbitration by former President Roosevelt which strikes a blow at advocates of universal peace, and those who would disarm the nations. Holding that in their last analysis differences between nations resolve themselves into questions of honour regardless of the importance of the question involved, such differences should be treated by nations as by individuals and settled by arbitration only if such action will not sacrifice the honour of the nation.

DAY BY DAY.

The Hongkong Cricket team left for Shanghai on Wednesday last.

There was a rifle shooting match at the Shanghai range last week between teams of ten men apiece from H.M.S. "Astraea" and H.M.S. "Olio," which resulted in a win for the Astraea's team by eighteen points.

Instructions have been issued by the Board of Communications forbidding the employment of Sikhs as watchmen on the Chinese railways. Any at present employed are to be instantly dismissed. No reason is given for the order.

[SPECIAL ARTICLE.]

HOLIDAY RESORTS FOR HONGKONGITES.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE NEW TERRITORY.

A writer in a Calcutta journal asserted recently that amongst all the cities of the East the Capital of India was the worst served in the matter of health or pleasure resorts suitable for a summer short holiday. The writer in question in laying down this dictum must surely have overlooked the fact that there is very much in evidence a place called Hongkong. For, if ever there was a city that suffered in this respect beyond all other Eastern cities, its name is Hongkong.

Calcutta has Darjeeling and Puri within reasonable distance, besides enjoying innumerable suburban resorts which one may obtain gratifying respite from the glare and hubbub

of the city. Bombay residents have cool climates and rest cures within comparatively easy reach. Madras has Bangalore and Coonoor. Jaded Colombo people find every want supplied by Kandy and Nuwara Elyia. Coming nearer home, Singapore has Penang Hill which is over 2,600 ft. in height as a health resort, whilst the possibilities of the vast area of the Federated Malay States as a touring ground are as extensive as the country is attractive; and Java, too, is not far distant, where freezing weather may be experienced in July.

Shanghai also enjoys in this respect advantages which outshine anything that Hongkong can boast. One need only glance at the flotilla of houseboats lying off the Bund to realise that the Model Settlement has within easy access a delightful waterway on the banks of which the jaded city man can confidently seek utter relaxation and freedom from the drudgery of the "desk's dead wood." Shanghai, too, is well served by the railways while Japan can be reached in thirty hours or so. Everyone of those cities that have been mentioned enjoys immeasurably better advantages than Hongkong so far as easily accessible holiday resorts are concerned. True, we have Macao. But in the experience of the present writer, and of a great many others, the somewhat

Doubtful Pleasures

offered to the holiday-maker by the "Gem of the Orient Sea" are apt to pall somewhat after two or three visits. As a place for rest-cure Canton, of course, is impossible.

There are a good many pleasure yachts in Hongkong Harbour, but yacht cruises of three or four days' duration are conspicuous by their rarity in these uncertain and treacherous waters.

Now that the Kowloon Railway has come into working order, we may reasonably hope that some new holiday resorts will be found in the New Territory. It may not be many years until a sanatorium will arise on the lofty

Slopes of Taimoshan, the view from whose summit commands a vast stretch of beautiful country and picturesque flocks. But within the more immediate realms of probability is the establishment of a hotel-sanatorium at Taiipo.

Already a scheme is on foot to have a golf course laid out in that neighbourhood. That a residential hotel will be established at Taiipo sooner or later is a foregone conclusion. That it will be a paying concern goes without saying. Scores of Hongkong people would jump at the chance of getting away for a holiday jaunt or a week-end to salubrious Taiipo, where there are excellent facilities for

Sea Bathing.

Such an institution, too, would provide a splendid headquarters for shooting parties, for when the British and Chinese sections of the railway are joined up fine shooting country on both sides of the boundary will be brought within easy reach. All this, of course, is looking somewhat far ahead but it does not appear to be unreasonable to foretell the building of a big family hotel at the Territory capital in the not distant future. It would be a welcome addition to our scanty provision of holiday resorts.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

The annual general meeting of the Peak Tramways Company, Ltd., was held Saturday morning at the Hongkong Hotel, when Mr. H. Humphreys presided.

Those present were Dr. J. W. Noble, Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross, Messrs. J. Scott-Harston, C. S. Gubbay, J. Wong, D. E. Clarke and G. Rapp.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen:—With your permission I propose to take the Report and Statement of Accounts as read.

The Balance Sheet presents very little change from the one submitted to you last year except in the matter of expenditure. Maintenance and Repairs Account has been increased by \$3,173.91 in spite of the fact that the last year had an unusually long life. This is due to our having had to renew the steel drums, spurs and pinion wheels and shafts in the Engine House in addition to replacing worn out boiler tubes with new. There has also been a sum of \$725 expended on the Upper Torminus and the Viaduct approaching it. Permanent Way (new line) already written down to \$38,930.29 we propose to still further reduce by \$10,000 and if you approve of this appropriation there will, after providing for the usual dividend of 8 per cent., be a sum of \$1,831.80 to carry forward to next account.

I have no further remarks to make but if any shareholder has any questions to ask, I shall be pleased to answer them. There being no questions the Chairman proposed the adoption of the directors' report. The motion was seconded by Mr. Clarke, and carried unanimously.

The Chairman:—I beg to propose that the retiring directors, Dr. J. W. Noble, Sir Hornum Mody, Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross, Mr. J. Scott-Harston and Mr. C. S. Gubbay, be elected for the ensuing year.

Mr. Wong seconded and the proposition was carried unanimously.

Mr. Wong proposed the re-election of Messrs. W. H. Potts and A. R. Lowe as auditors.

Mr. Clarke seconded and the motion was carried.

The Chairman:—That is all the business of the meeting, gentlemen. I am much obliged to you for your attendance, though I expected a much larger attendance to-day, but I suppose it is on account of the rain. The dividend warrants are now ready and can be had on application.

KULANGSU (AMOI) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

The following are the minutes of a meeting of the Council, held at the Board Room, on the 4th May 1911.

Present:—Messrs. W. H. Wallace (Chairman), J. S. Fawcett, Lim Nee Kar, W. R. Mel, Parr, Revd. G. M. Wales, W. Wilson, the Health Officer and the Secretary.

1. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

2. The Council, having visited Mr. B. L. Anderson's property, unanimously confirmed the decision of the Works Committee conveyed to him in the Council's letter, No 81-11, dated 30.3.11.

3. A letter was read from the Senior Consul concerning the procedure to be followed in disposing of the dead bodies of Chinese found by the police within the Settlement.

4. The Secretary was empowered to temporarily employ two extra coolies for the purpose of putting in order the paths, &c., of the Municipal Cemetery.

5. The Secretary reported that the depth sunk at the artesian well to the 3rd inst. was 130 feet 3 inches.

6. The Captain-Superintendent reported that the following cases had been dealt with at the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—

SUMMONSES.

Assault 2, Throwing rubbish, &c., into public drains 3, Obstructing the public drains 2, Creating a disturbance 4, Wilfully damaging property 4, Debt 2.

SUMMARY ARRESTS.

Gambling 6, Cutting trees 3, Breach of Opium Regulations 5, Assault 1, Theft 3.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

SECOND MEETING.

The second meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club has been postponed to next Saturday. The following are the events with entrants:—

Five furlongs flat race.—For Subscription Grifflins of any season which have not won an official race. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at first gymkhana this season of one race 7 lbs., of two or more 10 lbs., extra. Jockeys who have won more than 3 Official Races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin penalised 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 1st Prize: Presented. 2nd Prize: \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. C. Jay's Prowit 142 lbs. Mr. Ching's Urgent 159 lbs. Mr. D. M. Ross' Tomahawk 155 lbs.

Mr. Gilpin's Mustard 155 lbs. Mr. James' Christmas Tree 155 lbs.

Mr. Cymru's Jack Spraggon 155 lbs. Mr. O. K.'s Donau 152 lbs.

Mr. M. W. Bishop's Sonny Jim 152 lbs. Mr. H. P. White's Seaweed 152 lbs.

Mr. H. P. White's Taloo 152 lbs. Major W. M. Withycombe's Aliquid 149 lbs.

7 lbs. penalty. Gymkhana Stakes.—Value \$100. Distance one mile. For all China Ponies. Catch weights at 10st. 6lbs. Winners of an open race or open Griffin race or Ponies that have won the aggregate prize in the Gymkhana Stakes in any season 5lbs. extra. Non-winning Subscription Grifflins allowed 5lbs. Jockeys who have won more than 3 official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin penalised 5lbs. A Cup called the Gymkhana Cup will be presented at the end of the Season to be won by the Pony scoring most marks in the races for the Gymkhana Stakes at the Gymkhana Meetings during the Season, counting 4 points for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to press with the Pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5lbs. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the Race, but in the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning, 2lbs. to be deducted next time he starts. Such 2lbs. to remain deducted until he wins again when he will carry the full penalties without deduction, penalties accumulative up to 15lbs. Entrance fee \$5. 2nd Prize: \$25. (Half entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Gilpin's Caprice 151 lbs. Mr. Duddell's Dorando II 151 lbs.

Mr. H. P. White's Lachina 146 lbs. Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Arcadian Chief 146 lbs.

Messrs. Hughes & Jervois' Pavonius 146 lbs. Mr. Hickman's Kerry 146 lbs.

Mr. Brutton's Odcombe 146 lbs. Mr. O. K.'s Membassa 146 lbs.

Mr. G. H. Ross' Ben Armino 146 lbs. Tent Pegging in sections of three. Open to teams mounted on China ponies and composed of any three members of the Gymkhana Club.

Teams:—Capt. Crawford, Capt. Brierley, Mr. A. Lawder 1

K. O. Y. L. A. Team 2 K. O. Y. L. B. Team 3

Mr. M. H. Logan, Mr. G. C. Moxon, Mr. H. F. C. Master 4

Three Quarters of a Mile Flat Race. Handicap.—For all China Ponies. Jockeys who have won more than 3 official races in Hongkong, Shanghai and Tientsin penalised 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. First Prize: Presented. 2nd Prize \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Duddell's Dorando II 161 lbs. Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Servian Chief 156 lbs.

Mr. Brutton's Odcombe 155 lbs. Mr. W. M. Withycombe's Ben Heo 155 lbs.

Capt. Hughes' Tickey 151 lbs. Mr. Brutton's Bantam 151 lbs.

Mr. Cymru's Dylluan 148 lbs. Mr. T. S. Forrest's Auchindolly 145 lbs.

Messrs. Lowe and Hickman's Kongai 142 lbs.

Mr. Velox's Greyback 142 lbs. Mr. Neilson's Hartwood 138 lbs.

Ladies' Nomination. Half Mile Flat Race. For China Ponies. Subscription Grifflins of the season 1910-11 and all bona fide Polo Ponies. Catch weights. Ponies to be nominated by a lady. The names of the Ponies will be placed in one hat the names of riders in another hat and drawn alternately. Ponies to be ridden by riders whose names appear at the same drawing. No pony to be scratched after entry except on account of sickness.

Mr. Cymru's Jack Spraggon. Mr. H. P. White's Taloo. Mr. Gilpin's Mustard. Mr. C. M. Forrest's Ivory Rose.

Mr. Ching's Urgent. Mr. M. W. Bishop's Sonny Jim.

One and a Quarter Mile Flat Race. Handicap.—For all China Ponies. Jockeys who have won more than 3 official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin penalised 5 lbs. Entrance fee \$5. First Prize: Presented. 2nd Prize \$25. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. H. P. White's Lachina 161 lbs.

Mr. Gilpin's Caprice 161 lbs. Mr. O. K.'s Membassa 159 lbs.

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Arcadian Chief 154 lbs.

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Mr. Hickman's Kerry 148 lbs. Mr. D. M. Ross' Tomahawk 148 lbs.

Mr. C. Jay's Prowit 147 lbs. Mr. Brutton's Bantam 147 lbs.

Mr. T. S. Forrest's Alacry 146 lbs. Mr. O. K.'s Donau 145 lbs.

Mr. James' Christmas Tree 140 lbs. Mr. Neilson's Hartwood 136 lbs.

THE EUNUCH SYSTEM.

In connection with our leading article of a few days ago on the late Chief Eunuch Li Lien-ying, the following from the "National Review," the principal organ of Chinese opinion, is not without interest:—

The "Times" Peking correspondent thus refers to the recent reception of the Legation ladies:—An audience was granted to-day by the boy Emperor and the Empress Dowager and various Princesses to several European ladies. The Emperor's mother was not present, her relative rank being difficult to determine. The Emperor wore a hat with the famous pearl whose loss would have disaster to the dynasty. The service was excellent, and there was an unusually large number of eunuchs in attendance. After luncheon the foreign ladies had the honour of being conducted over the Empress Dowager's private apartments by the Chief Eunuch himself, the successor to Li Lien-ying in this dignified office, whose retention so admirably harmonizes with the Imperial promise of Constitutional Government.

As we have more than once noted, says the "Review," the continuance of this baneful system not only makes against the proper activities of the Government, creates a system of corruption and favoritism that make straightforward dealing an impossibility, and generally lowers the standard of Court morality, but exposes the nation to the sneers and ridicule of every member of the comity of civilized nations. Until the system is swept away, root and branch, there can be little hope for the establishment of a Court free from the worst suspicions of corruption and immorality.

On the morning of the 17th inst., the train of the Canton-Kowloon Railway (branch line) left Canton for Samshui and when it reached the vicinity of Tao-yuen Hill, the train was suddenly derailed. The axles of the wheels were damaged. Fortunately no passenger was injured. Assistance was then sought for by telephone and a train was despatched from Fatsan to transfer the passengers and luggage.

FISHING IN HONGKONG.

A CHANCE FOR ANGLERS.

Amongst local disciples of old Izaak Walton it is often a matter of regretful remark that there is practically no angling to be had in the Colony. But there now appears to be a likelihood that before very long our rod-and-line fishing enthusiasts will have the pleasure of casting a line on the public reservoirs, for the Water Authority (Hon. Mr. W. Chatham) is conducting an experimental stocking of the Tylam basin, and, if it prove to be a success, there ought to be a plenitude of "takeable" fish in the reservoirs at no very remote date.

The fish with which Tylam is being stocked is bass, the spawn of which was procured from the Philippines and hatched here in nurseries before being put into the reservoir. Unless there are already in Tylam many voracious fish of the pike kind, which prey upon young fish, there seems to be no reason why the imported bass should not thrive, and as this species is a prolific breeder, multiply a thousandfold.

Stocked fish of similar species have thriven remarkably well in Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's private reservoir on the hill opposite Taifoo, so it is more than probable that the Tylam experiment will be equally successful.

Up till recently there was no provision made in the waterworks regulations to prevent anyone fishing in the Government reservoirs, but with a view to protect the young fish the following notification has now been gazetted:—

"Fishing.—All use of nets or other appliances, including rods and lines, for taking fish, and the use of dynamite or other explosive substance or any poisonous, stupefying or obnoxious substance to kill or destroy fish in the reservoirs is strictly prohibited, provided always that permission to fish with a rod and line may be granted by licence of the Water Authority; such licence must be produced when demanded by any police officer or constable or by any waterworks official or custodian."

CHINA CALENDAR.

The 'Hooi Pao' of recent date contains a wonderfully clear article on the disadvantages to China of preserving the old solar-lunar or 'female' calendar instead of accepting at once the Western or 'male' (i.e., solar) calendar, so as to bring China into line with civilized powers in all that concerns status contract and political economy. It appears that almost exactly 1,000 years ago, one Shen K'woh had already proposed that the year should always begin at the first day of spring, that there should be no intercalary moon about every third year and that the year should consist of twenty-four 'breathings' (i.e., twenty-four solar divisions marking the 1st and 15th degrees of each zodiacal sign entered by the sun. The Astronomical Board had been considering the question of adopting Shen K'woh's system, but now it is considered that if a change is made, China had better follow Europe.

WORLD'S NEWS.

REFORM IN CHINA. Peking, May 15.—The Yuchuanpu (Ministry of Posts and Communications) will take over the postal service on the 28th instant. It is hoped that a foreign chief will be given independent control. The staff otherwise desires to exclude foreigners and to replace them by uninfluential trained Chinese.—N. C. D. News.

THE PEKING RACES. Peking, May 14.—The Peking Races took place on Friday and Saturday, when the most successful of the ponies was Mr. H. Phillips' Sceptre, ridden by Mr. Hoard. He won the Maiden Stakes and the Champion Sweepstake, establishing a record for the latter event.—N. C. D. News.

The scheme for a permanent Coronation memorial at Hongkong has been abandoned. No reason for this is stated, but it is understood that a feeling prevails in certain circles that times are none too prosperous and a public subscription might therefore fall flat.

POLICE COURT.

THE P. O. PROSECUTION.

Last Saturday, the Chinaman Au Wing, who was brought before Mr. F. A. Hazeland yesterday charged with transmitting letters from the Colony otherwise than through the Post Office, also with using a \$1 postal stamp that had already been cancelled, was again before the Magistrate. He was fined \$100 or, one month with hard labour on the first charge, and a further month on the second charge.

OPENING LETTERS UNAUTHORITATIVELY.

Chauk Sing Ping was charged this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood with opening an ordinary letter on the 19th inst. It appears that the letter belonged to the master of a merchant ship and contained a draft of \$200. The letter was taken from the Post Office and the draft chopped with the merchant master's chop and cashed at the Chartered Bank. The money was returned to the merchant.

Mr. Lewis of the General Post Office prosecuted while Mr. Barlow (from the firm of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow and Morrell) appeared on behalf of the defendant. The case was remanded till Tuesday morning at noon. Bail was allowed in \$250.

CORONATION SUBSCRIPTION FUND.

FURTHER LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Messageries Cantonaises	\$600
Mr. A. R. Marty	100
Henry Keswick	100
C. H. Ross	100
Robinson Piano Co.	50
T. S. Forrest	25
Mr. P. Tester	10
Mr. H. T. Jackman	10
R. Sutherland	10
A. Sinclair	10
E. E. Emmett	10
L. D. Tebb	10
F. A. Aucott	10
A. Rodger	10
R. S. Piercy	10
W. G. Goggin	5
G. H. Bowker	5
T. B. G. Tennant	5
W. B. Rigden	5
T. Hunter	5
H. H. L. Warren	5
H. W. Moon	5
D. J. Donne	5
E. B. Clarke	5
J. H. Bone	5
D. R. Mackenzie	5
D. G. M. Bernard	5
A. Murdoch	5
John McCuig	5
H. Hupden	5
B. D. F. Both	5
C. C. F. Cunningham	5
J. Rodger	5
A. Bain	5
W. Taylor	5
J. W. Stewart	5
Rev. H. R. Wells	5
T. Blair	5
A. R. Forbes	5
J. D. Kinnard	5
R. Miller	5
H. C. Carmichael	5
J. McCordquale	5
R. L. Underwood	5
S. E. da Luz	5
L. E. Remedios	5
C. Savard Remedios	5
J. M. P. de Graca	5
F. X. Vieira Ribeiro	5
A. M. da Silva	5
T. Brawn	5
F. Plage	5
E. E. da Silva	5
James D. Osmond	5
M. A. da Silva	5
L. A. Leito	5
J. Baptista	5
J. M. G. Pereira	5
E. J. V. Ribeiro	5
J. C. dos Remedios	5
A. F. Osmond	5
A. F. Remedios	5
N. L. Raiton	5

LOG BOOK.

An excellent morsel of lamp has been devised by Mr. Pugh, the chief officer of the China Navigation steamer Kweilin, which consists of a circular dioptric lens mounted on a short stanchion and containing three Tantalum lamps of 15 c.p. The stanchion can be held in the hand with the butt resting on the deck or affixed to any part of the rail and the circuit is made and broken by a push button in the base of the staff. Mr. Pugh estimates that the cost of the whole apparatus is about fifteen dollars.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

ORDER FOR ANARCHISTS' ARRESTS.

The Board of Punishment has framed up a series of regulations for the purpose of bringing to justice all the anarchists that are hiding in China and abroad. The Board intends to ask the Board of Foreign Affairs to seek the co-operation of the representatives of the foreign countries in this matter. The authorities of the foreign countries will be requested to apprehend and deport all the Chinese anarchists hiding in the places under their jurisdiction, to prohibit them from publishing seditious and inflammatory articles against the Chinese Government, to confiscate all the arms and ammunition in their possession and to prevent them from smuggling arms into China.

ALMS IN TEMPLE.

Some days ago a large quantity of arms was discovered in a temple in Hupeh. The arms were buried in the hull of the temple. The temple was quite deserted with the exception of an old priest who was arrested.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

The Grand Council is in receipt of many telegrams from the Viceroy and Governors of the various provinces, the various Chinese Ministers abroad and the Superintendent of the Southern Squadron, to the effect that a rising of anarchists was contemplated in the Capital and that precautions should be taken against an outbreak. The Grand Council has accordingly instructed the military and naval authorities to prepare. All the queueless officials and merchants arriving in Peking will be subject to a strict examination, especially those in foreign garb. The railway stations in Peking are strongly guarded and all passengers coming from the east and west will be watched. It is reported that the Board of the Interior has arranged with the superintendent of the railways to place a number of soldiers on board the trains of the Peking-Hankow Railway and the Peking-Fengtien Railway bound for Peking.

COMMERCIAL.

In their weekly share report, dated 19th May, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. say:—Business, since the date of last report, has kept at a fairly steady level, although the volume transacted has not been of any great magnitude. Rubber has continued its decline and the quotation from London to-day comes 4 1/2 per lb. for fine hard para. Shares have reflected the fall and all the leading stocks are on offer from London at reduced rates. Singapore market continues dull as far as rubber stocks are concerned and tin shares would appear to be monopolising the market. Irons have again risen and have been done at 60s.

SHANGHAI SHARES.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS. Shanghai, May 15, 1911. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd. Debentures at 115s. 100 cash. Maatschappij, etc., in Lungkat, Ltd. 90 cash. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd. 80 cash. Siak Indrapoera Rubber Concession, Ltd. 3 cash. Dominion Rubber Tis. 27 cash. Astor House Hotel Co., Ltd. \$13 cash. Philippine Exploration and Mining Co., Ltd. 1 cash. Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd. 60 cash. Cathay Trust Co., Ltd. 0 cash.

We learn that the utmost vigilance is being exercised by the Canton authorities to prevent disturbers of the peace entering the city from the river. At an arranged hour every evening the junks and sampans are searched by the river police, while below the Shameen the river boats are also carefully investigated. The canal behind the Shameen, usually crowded with river craft, has been cleared entirely, thus forming a moat between the European quarter and the Chinese area. All is quiet, however, in the City of Rams.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A CHARGE OF SEDITION.

Monday morning at the Criminal Sessions, the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, and a special jury, had before them the case of Li Hon Chi, who was charged with publishing seditious matter in the "Chung Kwok Yat Po," on divers dates. There were thirteen different counts.

Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster (Attorney General), prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, while Mr. Eldon Potter (counsel for Mr. R. A. Harding), defended.

Mr. Potter said that before the defendant pleaded to the indictment there was one point which he wished to raise. There was nothing in the indictment setting out the words upon which the Crown relied which was calculated to excite disorder and tumult in China. In other words, the Crown must set out those portions on which the Crown relied. If that was a prosecution for the publication of seditious literature at home, it was clear that the whole of the seditious portions would have to be set out in the indictment, and not only that, but the Crown would have to set out the immorality also. That was in an English case for seditious libel. The reason he took this point was because it was unfair to a prisoner to simply say that a man was indicted for seditious libel. The libel was contained in 13 newspapers and prisoner did not know what meaning the Crown would put on the portions quoted. The prisoner was therefore embarrassed in his defence. He also took the point because his Lordship's ruling would be decisive in the future. In that particular case, the matter which, it was alleged, was calculated to cause tumult and disorder in China, was contained in 13 different newspapers.

His Lordship: Is it the same publication on different dates?

Mr. Potter: Oh, no, all totally different.

Mr. Potter continued that they did not know what particular immorality the Crown intended to attach to those portions. To take the very first charge. The publication referred to by the Crown was a story of a tiger. They found that the tiger's spirit was talking to the tiger. On the face of it, of course there was nothing calculated to cause excitement in China by telling a story of a tiger, so the Crown was forced to put some meaning on the story, and said it referred to the Emperor or Empress or some official in China. That ought to have been set out in the indictment, so as to give the defence an opportunity of knowing what case they had to meet.

His Lordship: Of course, it is unfortunate that the word sedition is used. It has nothing to do with it, and it has already been corrected.

Mr. Potter said the point was whether the Crown must set out the portions of the articles which they relied upon. If they did not, the prisoner would be very much embarrassed.

His Lordship: This case is simply whether the words used are intended to excite tumult and disorder. It is a question which the jury has to try.

Mr. Potter: But we have the story of the tiger, and the Crown is forced to go further, and say that the story is calculated to excite tumult. They have to show in some way that the tiger and the spirit referred to people in China.

His Lordship: The jury will have to discriminate about the story in the Chinese papers, and the stories we have read of tigers in the English newspapers (laughter).

Mr. Potter: We have heard several stories of tigers. If your Lordship is against me on this point, I will not press it.

Mr. Alabaster said that the prisoner in the case was charged with having committed an offence against section 2 of Ordinance 15, 1907. He was charged with publishing matter which was calculated to excite crime in China and to create tumult and disorder. Either in itself was a complete offence. It was hardly necessary for him to tell a special jury why that ordinance was entered into the statute book of the Colony. That allowed all and sundry to come to this colony and live here, if they live in peace, and they offered the Colony as an asylum to them, but they could not allow them

asylum to be turned into an arsenal. They could not allow the people to stir up strife in the neighbouring empire of China, with which they were at peace. Under an earlier ordinance of 1886, all people who printed or published newspapers in the colony had to register themselves, and on July 11th of last year the prisoner, Li Hon Chi, entered into a bond, in which he was described as printer and publisher of the Chung Kwok Yat Po. That was on July 11th, 1910, but on April 19th of this year, under the same ordinance, the prisoner made a declaration to the effect that he had ceased to be printer and publisher of the paper. He still seemed to have retained some sort of connection with the paper, for on May 4th, 1911, he was arrested at the offices of the paper, and on May 5th, being out on bail, he was again found on the premises, when a search was made. However, all the publications charged against him were before that date, when he said he withdrew from the publication of the paper, and all bore his name and address on the title page. Each count in the indictment was on a separate date, put in the order in which they appeared and he (counsel) must ask them to regard each article as part of a series; the earlier ones were milder than those which appeared later. Taken individually, there were many in which they might find little or nothing wrong, but taken collectively, he was certain they would find that they constituted an offence. In the issue of February 6, 1911, the prisoner stated the past history and the future policy of the paper, and from that point onward there were attacks which became more and more virulent. He would read all the articles to the jury and they would be able to follow them in the copies which would be supplied. He would submit to them, afterwards, that not only were the articles calculated to do the very thing that the ordinance says that they must not do, but that they were deliberately intended to have that effect. They were calculated to openly induce to crime in China and to incite to tumult and disorder. A passage in one article said that decapitation was not good enough for the Viceroy of Canton.

The first article that counsel dealt with was one entitled "The Story of the Tiger," purporting to be a conversation between a man-eating tiger and its attendant spirit. After reading the article, counsel submitted that in the story the man-eating tiger was the Manchurian official and the attendant spirit was the Chinese official in Manchurian employ. In the article, was the following passage: "The tiger has wrought so much damage in the clans, that there is nothing left." The article, counsel submitted, was a direct incitement to the Chinese in Manchurian employ to come over and desert, lest they should be overwhelmed in the revolution which was threatened in the article. Another article complained of contained the statement, "Seven thousand tigers of the people's blood, wasted upon the rabbits." The sting of the article was the title which described the late Emperor and the Empress Dowager as "dead rabbits." Subsequently an article appeared, on November 9th, entitled, "Famine-stricken people and the 'Tsing officials.'" The title "Tsing officials" was in itself an insult. It was the same thing as calling English officials "Guelph officials," as men employed by a single family. The article went on to say that the famine was due to the Manchurian and that the only way to reach the millennium was to get rid of the famine was to get rid of the Manchurian. "One passage remarked" if there were no Tsing officials, there will be no famine-stricken people. On November 25, an article appeared in opposition to the using of a foreign loan for the construction of railways. It was in this article that it was said that decapitation was not good enough for the Viceroy of Canton.

The article continued that the officials were contemplating selling the country, and if they wished to prevent this, they must bestir themselves. An article of the 6th February, said the Attorney-General, showed the line of obloquy. This was where the paper left the line of being still

and stern, and they became something else. The paper continued that it was the pioneer in exposing the corruption of the Tsing Government. The name of Dr. Sun Yat Sen was mentioned, the Attorney-General stating that he was reputed to be one of the principal leaders of the revolutionary movement. The revolutionists, it said, had worked patiently for the past 21 years, and during the recent Boxer troubles, Dr. Sun Yat Sen took the advantage of the trouble to set up a new Government.

Another article said that the seed had been sown, and the harvest-time was not far distant. Turkey and Portugal had set them an example. The paper, continued another article, could be likened unto a cock which announced the dawn of the morning. They could rightly claim to have lent a hand to the dawning of a new era, but all this was fruitless unless the people in the house awoke. The Attorney-General, reading from another issue, said the article was a direct incitement to all the bad characters to join the movement. Another article, dealing with Italian affairs, referred to the "stokers party." Mr. Alabaster said that apparently the writer had read his Italian history in English, and thought that the condition had something to do with coal, and he therefore put the "stokers party." (laughter).

Mr. Potter: I should think it is a mistake on the part of the Government translator.

Mr. Alabaster said they all knew the power of women in certain cases in making men do heroic actions, and they knew that many a man would not have gone to war if it had not been for the tongue of a woman. The writer applied that principle in his article, which the Attorney-General read. He submitted that the articles were clearly within the ordinance, calculated to and deliberately intended to excite tumult, crime and disorder in China. He asked the jury to say after he had called evidence, that the prisoner was guilty.

Inspector O'Sullivan gave evidence as to the arrest of the prisoner and said he was arrested at the office of the Chung Kwok Yat Po on the 4th inst.

Mr. Potter: At the time you exercised this search warrant, had you orders to seize definite copies?

—Yes.

When did you get the orders?

—The same day.

And those definite copies are the copies you have endorsed on the back of the search warrant?

—Yes.

Prior to the 5th May, had you a number of the copies of the newspaper in your possession?

—No, I may have seen them at the Crown Solicitor's office.

You knew nothing about the contents of the papers when you seized them, and you were merely acting on instructions?—Yes.

Evidence was then given by Mr. A. W. Brewin, the Registrar-General. He stated that his department was the department which had most to do with the Chinese, and they kept copies of all the Chinese newspapers published in the colony.

In answer to Mr. Alabaster he said that the Press had been able to exert a political influence amongst the Chinese.

Mr. Potter: I think that is rather wide. I don't think any person could say that the Press has exerted a particular influence.

Mr. Brewin: The Chinese Press has a similar effect upon its readers as the European Press.

Mr. Potter: In China, or not.

Mr. Alabaster: I say in the first place, on the Chinese mind.

Mr. Potter: I don't know whether my friend is referring to China or Hongkong.

Mr. Alabaster: I say on the Chinese mind. If he said in China it would be asked how many years he had spent in China.

(To witness) Apart from a revolutionary effect, have you found that the Press has an influence in political matters of another nature?—Yes, I think so.

Can you give an instance of the power of the Chinese Press?

I think they had influence in connection with the boycott movement.

Mr. Potter: This is quite inadmissible. It has gone too far, and I must formally object. No man can go into Court and say the Press has had a particular

influence.

His Lordship: But Mr. Brewin comes as an expert.

Mr. Potter: An expert on journalism?

His Lordship: Yes.

Mr. Potter: If your Lordship says that the Registrar-General comes as an expert witness on journalism, then I won't object.

The Chief Justice: It is part of the Registrar-General's business.

The Registrar-General said he had seen the translations, and from his experience of the Chinese he would say that they were likely to have an effect on the Chinese mind.

Mr. Alabaster: Would you say that the effect of those articles would be to excite persons to crime in China?—Yes.

Was it at your direction that the passages on which this prosecution is based were translated?—All except one.

Mr. Potter: In your opinion, do the English papers affect the Chinese mind?—Yes, if they can read them.

And extracts are put from English papers.—Yes.

You naturally do not pick out those extracts which are simply advocating reform?—There are no such articles here, but I cannot say I have given instructions for such a thing not to be translated.

Would you consider that the Chinese newspaper owner ought to be prosecuted for advocating reforms in China?

Mr. Alabaster: That might be a question for the law officers of the Crown.

Mr. Potter: As the head of the Chinese community in Hongkong do you think that a Chinaman who advocates reform in China ought to be prosecuted?—I don't think that is for me to answer.

His Lordship: It is a question whether he could be. I think Mr. Brewin is entitled to say what law it would be under.

Mr. Potter: I may take it, Mr. Brewin, that from your wide knowledge of China and of the Chinese, that you will admit China wants reforming?—Well, I have authority for saying so.

You would not prosecute a moderate reformer under this Ordinance?

His Lordship: Mr. Brewin did not say that.

Mr. Brewin said the general answer would be that writers always distinguished between the Chinese and the Government, which they described as a foreign Government, and they attributed the calamities of China to that foreign Government.

Mr. Potter:—Following upon that, do you think that the Chinese Government needs reforming?—Yes, I think that is what was in my mind.

After this Mr. Potter continued his cross-examination and read extracts from articles in the "Hongkong Telegraph" for May 10th, taken from the "China Gazette" under the heading of "Manchu Ruling."

Mr. Potter:—That is a statement referring to the Manchurian ruling caste. Don't you think that the editor of that paper is liable to be imprisoned under the ordinance of 1907? He has published in his paper an article which may tend to induce a man to take part in a tumult in China.

Mr. Alabaster:—He may be fined.

A Chinaman reading those articles in an English paper, would be more likely to be influenced by it than if he had seen it in his own paper. He might say "Here is an article in an English paper backing up my side." Would that not influence him?—I never looked at it in that light.

Mr. Potter (quoting from the "Telegraph")—"They feel while she is in the hands of her present rulers she will never improve. Nor will anybody knowing her condition and opportunities, deny that the Manchurian Government, after a long trial has proved itself wanting in every quality which commands respect, either by its neighbours or by the people 'which they rule.' Is that not a suggestion that until China gets rid of the Manchus they cannot hope to improve?"—Yes, it might be.

Mr. Potter (continuing to read the article)—"They stand out to-day in the eyes of all the world, as a most incapable, corrupt, decadent and hopeless race, into whose hands have fallen the destinies of any conquered people."

Does that not mean the Manchus conquered China and are the worst rulers that the people have ever seen?—I suppose it means that.

Is it not as strong as anything in here (tapping the "Chung Kwok Yat Po")?—Yes. I suppose it is.

Mr. Alabaster (re-examining):—Don't these articles show a different attitude from those in the Chinese papers?—Yes.

Mr. Potter, in his defence, said that that case was one of the utmost importance to a number of people, both European and Chinese, in this colony. It was of the utmost importance to every man in this colony who published a paper, whether he was European or Chinese, and it was of the utmost importance to every man, whether European or Chinese, who imported into this colony papers which may contain articles criticising very freely the state of affairs in China. It was obvious that any one of the local editors must come within the act if he used criticism strong enough to induce a man to take part in a tumult in Canton, for instance. One question he would like to put to the jury was, whether or not it was the intention of the Government of Hongkong to stop once and for all a Chinaman or a European criticising the Government of China. Of course, if they believed that no man could criticise China or Chinese subjects then they would have no difficulty in convicting any man who is brought up on a charge like this. Mr. Brewin admitted that he would not have ordered a man to be prosecuted under that ordinance if he was fairly criticising Chinese affairs. There was an old maxim, "The greater the truth, the greater the libel." He put it to the jury that that was a vindictive prosecution. It was an unfair thing to bring a prosecution after 8 months had gone. The Government had translations in their possessions in 1910 and yet they did not take any steps until the present time. They should not have one law for the Chinese and another for Europeans. They boasted that the law was the same for an Englishman as for a foreigner. But unfortunately, in the administration of that particular ordinance, the Chinese were picked out and were prosecuted while others, who were publishing literature much stronger, were passed by, and he asked them, was it fair? It was not fair that Europeans should be passed by and the Chinese should be singled out for punishment. Furthermore, it was not fair that the Government should have passed by a series of articles last year and then bring him up after 8 months had elapsed.

Mr. Alabaster briefly replied for the Crown and after reviewing the whole of the articles submitted that they were written with the deliberate intention of stirring up trouble in China and for no other purpose whatever.

His Lordship in summing up said it was absolutely irrelevant, that point raised by Mr. Potter as to the English papers in the Colony. Two wrongs did not make a right. If the English papers were wrong then they came within the law. If, however, they did not come within the law it was no reason why the defendant should not. They could not say because the English had infringed the law, therefore the Chinese may and he thought that Mr. Brewin was willing to admit that the Chinaman did not pay that regard to foreign advice, as he did to Chinese.

The jury retired and after a short while, returned.

In reply to the usual query the foreman said "We find the prisoner guilty on all thirteen counts."

His Lordship: "I think this is a very serious case. You will be sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour."

Dr. Beverley Stewart Ringer has died at his residence at Stockbridge, Hants, aged 66. He was formerly medical officer at the Chinese Hospital and H.B.M. Consulate, and the Chinese I.M. Customs at Amoy, China, and more recently held similar appointments at Canton. Dr. Ringer was the discoverer in Formosa of a parasitic worm known as Distoma Ringeri. He was M.R.C.S. Eng. (1866) and L.S.A. Lond. (1870), and in 1891 took his M.D. degree at the University of Durham.

OUR LETTER BOX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir,—Since writing the letter which you published in your columns on Friday I have been informed that it is a well known fact that, in Ireland, separated milk, that is to say milk from which all the fat has been removed by means of machinery, is most extensively used as an article of diet by all the poorer classes, and there can be little doubt that it is there used as food for infant children whose mothers are unable to nurse them, though probably with a little fatty matter occasionally added to it.

Exception has been taken (and no doubt, strictly speaking, rightly so) to my having made use of the term "unweaned infant" in reference to a child fed on condensed milk. I did so for the sake of brevity, meaning by the term (as doubtless was understood by your readers) an infant whose required sustenance necessarily consists solely of his or her mother's milk, or some substitute therefor, and who, in the natural and ordinary course of events, would not be weaned.

Yours, &c.
G. D. WILKINSON.

CANTON NEWS.

THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.
Canton, May 21.
RUMOURS OF ANOTHER RISING.

Although the revolt in Canton is a matter of the past, the city is overwhelmed with unfounded rumours of another rising. The residents are panic stricken and a large number are leaving the place daily. H.E. the Canton Viceroy has issued a proclamation informing the public that Canton is tranquil again and has consulted with Admiral Li Chun and General Lung, who have come from Kwangsi, about reorganization. Admiral Li Chun and General Lung have decided to take turns to inspect the city every alternate day in order to pacify the minds of the people. They will also inspect the troops of the various regiments so as to prevent them from causing trouble to the peaceful citizens.

PROTECTION FOR MISSIONARIES.

It is reported that the American Consul at Shameen has written to the Canton Viceroy to the effect that the various prefectures and districts in the province are infected with robbers and malefactors, and has asked the Viceroy to give the American missionaries in those places every protection. On receipt of the letter the Viceroy instructed the authorities accordingly.

FOREIGN VESSELS TO BE SEARCHED.

The Peking Government has telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy to the effect that the smuggling of arms into the interior through vessels flying foreign flags is of common occurrence and by treaty the Chinese authorities have no right to search them. The Board of Foreign Affairs has now come to certain arrangements with the foreign Ministers in Peking and it is reported that the foreign Ministers have instructed their Consuls in various places that in future all foreign vessels going to the interior will be searched by the Chinese authorities.

SMUGGLING COINS.

Some time ago a foreigner was arrested in Peking for having smuggled into the country a large quantity of copper cents. The money was confiscated. The Central Government has heard that a foreigner has been collecting cash coins for export. It is reported that hundreds of cases have been got safely out of China. The Superintendent of Customs has instructed the Canton Customs officers to keep a look out for any future shipment of Chinese cash coins.

Mr. Francis Joseph de Rome Rowley, aged 25, who had been ill with typhoid during the past five weeks, died this morning at the Peak Hospital. He was the second son of Mr. James Rowley, of the "Liverpool Daily Post" and came out to the Colony in 1907 to join the staff of Messrs Thomas Cook and Son.

BOXING.

AN INTERVIEW.
KENNY V. McILVAIN.

Below we reproduce the photograph of Roy Kenny, the well-known American boxer, who quite recently beat Strong at Shanghai. Kenny, it will be remembered, fought Lewis in Hongkong last October, and on June 22nd will meet McIlvain, the coloured man, in a contest at the Belle View Skating Rink. Interviewed by our representative this morning Kenny, though saying it was much too early to make any prophecy, hopes to beat McIlvain. The fight will be in the American style, that is, "protect yourself at all times." McIlvain, who at present is at Zamboanga, Philippines, has sent a telegram to the officials here saying that he will soon be on his way. This message was only received this afternoon, and the rumour that the fight will not take place is unfounded. Kenny expects a keen match and he is busily preparing himself for the fray. Both men will train in the Colony and Kenny chiefly relies on the punchball, skipping rope and dumbbells. This, by the way, is exactly the same method of training carried out by Burns who a season or two ago, made a big name in England. The contestants will strip at 160 pounds, failing which there will be a forfeit of 500 dollars. There is expected to be a purse of 2,000 dollars put in, but at present this is not certain. Sixty per cent. of the gate receipts will be divided between the men, the winner to take 65 per cent. of that amount and the loser the remaining 35 per cent. The gloves will be of the usual weight, four ounces. The fight will take place at three o'clock in the afternoon and, we understand, will be shown later at the cinematograph exhibitions. Kenny means to leave nothing to chance and, judging from his appearance this morning, he seems to be in the best of condition. Immediately on the conclusion of the contest he sails for Shanghai, where on the 4th July he meets the American Navy heavyweight Torrey Martin.

ARMY ORDERS.

Leave of absence has been granted to Major-General C. A. Anderson, C.B., and Captain J. de L. Simmonds, A.D.C., from 22nd May to 6th June.

During the absence of Major-General Anderson the command of the troops in South China will devolve on Col. C. W. R. St. John, C.E.

On the occasion of His Majesty's birthday, June 3rd, a Royal Salute will be fired at 8 a.m. by the Royal Garrison Artillery on Murray Barracks Parade Ground. A short parade of detachments representing the Royal Navy and the various units in the Hongkong Cricket Ground.

On June 22nd, Coronation Day, a parade will take place at 8 a.m. in the Happy Valley, of a Naval Brigade and the Troops in the Garrison. After the march past, a brief religious ceremony will be held, and the Naval Brigade and Troops will defile from the Happy Valley past the Naval Hospital along Queen's Road to the corner of the Dockyard by the Commodore's Office. They will then wheel to the right between the Dockyard and the Cricket Ground on the Praya; along the Praya to the road leading up to the Clock Tower, turning up to the Clock Tower and then back towards the Cricket Ground where units will break off and proceed to their various barracks.

GERMANY AND CHINA.

SUGGESTIONS TO PROMOTE TRADE.

The industrial development of China, though slow, is certainly progressing, and machinery makers would be well advised to pay careful attention to this market in the future. In order to further German trade it was suggested that (1) a German Technical School should be established in China, (2) Chinese students should be invited to attend German universities and technical schools, and (3) German manufacturers should appoint their own independent agents in China. —Boreen Zeitung.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

PRESENTATION CEREMONY
TO-DAY.

SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR.

23rd inst.

As time goes on the Headmaster of Queen's College has been endeavouring gradually to bring that admirable institution into line with the public schools at home and the latest departure has been the appointment of prefects and the striking of a distinctive silver badge (or button) to be worn by the students in Class I, in much the same way as English schools. The badges are of solid silver and will be worn by European and European-dressed students on the lapel of the jacket and by Chinese boys on the right breast over the first button of the tunic. The prefects will wear similar medals, gilt. On the obverse side of the medal are the Royal Arms in relief with the words "Queen's College, Hong-kong," round the margin. On the reverse side are inscribed in Chinese characters the name of the College and the name of the student in English or Chinese, with the date 1911.

This afternoon the ceremony of presenting the badges to the pupils was performed by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, in the College Hall. Amongst those present were Right Rev. Bishop Lander, Messrs. E. Ralphs, Headmaster; Mr. E. A. Irving, Director of Education; Captain Simson, Private Secretary to H.E. the Governor; Mr. A. W. Grant, second master; Messrs B. Tanner, B. James, R. E. O. Bird, A. H. Crook, R. J. Birbeck, H. L. O. Garrett, A. R. Sutherland, A. O. Brown, P. J. de Rome, Rev. H. L. Wells, Messrs Ng Lu, Tso Ching-fong, and the whole of the Chinese staff.

HEADMASTER'S ADDRESS.

The Headmaster (Mr. Ralphs) in his opening address said that he had asked His Excellency to meet them this afternoon to present to Class I boys the silver badge of the College which henceforth they will be privileged to wear. He would like to explain to the boys why he had chosen this particular day for the ceremony. To-morrow, as they were all aware, is the day known as Empire Day, set apart as a holiday throughout the whole of the British Empire in order that all who belong to that vast Empire may be reminded of their privileges.

He considered it appropriate that, as he had called them together in order to announce to-morrow's holiday, and the significance of that holiday, they should be reminded on this occasion not only of their privileges, but of their duties as students permitted to wear a badge bearing upon it the arms of "The Empire." They had been addressed from time to time upon the subject of the British Empire, they had often been told and had often read that "upon the British Empire the sun never sets." He sometimes wondered whether they really understood what that meant. When Hong-kong is wrapped in the darkness of night, some other part of

Our Empire

is enjoying the mid-day sun. We might go further and say that there are very few hours of the day or night here, when it is not noon-day in some British land. The ancients used to believe that the sun was a large chariot of fire driven round the world. Let us for a moment imagine ourselves seated in this sun-chariot, driving round the world to get a glimpse of the lands over which the British flag flies. Looking directly down from our sun-chariot then, as we leave Hong-kong, we get a fleeting vision of West Australia as we move swiftly on our course, and almost immediately we see the Straits Settlements, then Burma, then our great Indian Possessions—themselves an Empire within a greater Empire—and stretching away to the South a few scattered islands, prominent among them Mauritius and the Seychelles, dotted in the blue Indian Ocean.

Now, glancing northward again we see the dismal heights of Aden, then great tracts of territory extending from end to end of the vast African Continent. We pass by the Island of Malta in the Mediterranean,

glancing down at Nigeria as we rush rapidly on. Next we look upon the Gold Coast—the tropical West African Colonies, Gibraltar, and to the north those cradles of our Empire's greatness, the British Isles.

On again,

and we gaze upon a vast stretch of water—the Atlantic Ocean, but before we lose sight of the British Homeland we see the flag again in South Georgia, a gloomy island far away in the Southern Seas; then Newfoundland (our oldest Colony), then the West Indies greet us and to south again the wind-swept Falkland Islands. North again, and for five hours we pass over the Dominion of Canada, "Our Lady of the Snows," one of the most flourishing of all our Possessions.

During the next three hours we espy in the Pacific Ocean numerous little islands belonging to our Empire. Soon below us we see New Zealand; then the great Island Continent of Australia, second to none in the tale of Britain's daughters, and again innumerable small islands all around, while as we pass over Australia our own tiny little island of Hong-kong comes into view once more. So in our rapid journey round the world we have never once lost sight of some portion—great or small—of the British Empire. The foundations of this vast Empire were laid in the reign of Henry VII, but by far the greatest development took place during the reign of Queen Victoria; it is fitting therefore that on the anniversary of her birth, the

Growth and Glory

of the Empire should year by year be celebrated. Queen Victoria ascended the throne of an Empire embracing 8 1/2 million square miles; she handed it down to her illustrious son and successor, King Edward VII, with three million square miles added to it. When she began her reign, the Empire covered one-sixth of all the land of the globe; she handed to her successor a territory embracing nearly one-fourth of the whole of the globe. On this territory dwell 410 million of people—more than one-fifth of all the world's inhabitants, people of every race and of every colour, and every religion, speaking innumerable tongues and living in various degrees of civilisation.

The story of the building of the Empire was far too long for him to tell now, but they could remember that the Empire is the result of the strenuous self-sacrifice of men and women of our race who have gone forth, regardless of dangers and difficulties, to carry the flag to every corner of the globe.

And as new peoples had come within the fold of the Empire they had been shown by our Empire Builders and Rulers that they can rest confident in the knowledge that Justice, Freedom and Peace will be established beneath the British rule. They were honoured in having with them this afternoon one of that great band of Empire Builders, a soldier who conquered savage races only that he might bring to them the inimitable blessings of peace and civilisation.

He would now ask H.E. Sir Frederick Lugard to present the College badges and afterwards to address them on their privileges and duties as students of Queen's College, a College maintained in this outpost of our Empire by the British Government for the education of all comers—irrespective of nationality or creed. (Applause.)

The Headmaster's address was translated into Chinese by Mr. Tso Ching-fong, second Chinese assistant master.

SIR FREDERICK LUGARD,

before presenting the badges, said,—"Boys of Queen's College, the first time I addressed you in this hall, nearly two-and-a-half years ago, I appealed to you on the question of public school form and esprit de corps. I am very proud and pleased to see that my words have been taken to heart by you and have produced good results. To-day I am about to present to the scholars of Form IA, the silver button of the Queen's College, and prefects will also be created. I approve and welcome the institution because I feel that they will not be meaningless decorations, but that the wearers, and the prefects of Queen's College, will see to it that they are the

Leading Lights

in the school. You, senior boys in Queen's College, who will wear the button, and who are prefects, are appointed to be the guardians of the good name of the public school form of Queen's College, and your headmaster looks to you, and I look to you, that you will be vigilant and faithful guardians, that you will set an example and see to it that all the younger boys in the school conform to the traditions of Queen's College.

Let me recall to your minds what it was I said to you some years ago about public school form and about esprit de corps. Those terms stand in the first place for a pride in your school so that every boy in Queen's College believes that Queen's College is the

Best School in Asia

and he is determined that it shall beat all other schools. He is determined that neither he himself nor, so far as he can help it, any other boy should bring any discredit on the school. He is determined that the traditions of the school shall be maintained in accordance with the code of honour which he respects. That schoolboy code of honour is one which considers that any act which is mean or cowardly should not be tolerated—such things as cheating, and copying in examinations and bullying. It prompts him to own up if he is in the wrong and not to throw the blame on some one else. It prompts him to see fairly,

To Play the Game

in all those dealings which school boys have with one another outside the class rooms. It makes him jealous of the renown of the school both in sports and in work and he is anxious that in both it should be pre-eminent over every other school; and he is anxious that no one should discredit the school either by dishonesty or by meanness or by any dirty or disgusting habits or language. It is not my intention this afternoon to explain in any great detail the meaning of these ideas, but I am sure your masters have explained it to you and will explain it to you. Indeed, the results to-day of creating prefects and bestowing buttons show me that the masters of the College have taken an interest in cultivating this feeling of public school form ever since I first spoke of it in January, 1903. I trust that those boys who will wear the button and will be prefects of the Queen's will do themselves thoroughly understand the ideas which these decorations represent; that they will act up to them and do their best to explain them to the junior boys in the school, and that in that way this code of

Schoolboy Honour will become the unwritten boys' rules of Queen's College—rules not made by masters but made by yourselves and enforced by yourselves. I have one other word to say. To-morrow as you know is Empire Day.

It is a day upon which every boy in British schools throughout the Empire is on holiday in order to celebrate the bond of union which that day constitutes. It is a day on which all subjects of the King rejoice that they are subjects of the British Empire, by loyalty and by patriotism. Those who are not subjects of the British Empire recall on that day the benefits they enjoyed by residing in the Empire. Again let me remind you of all I said to you on this subject of patriotism some years ago. I told you that true patriotism constituted a love of your country, a desire to bring to it all that is best from every country in the world. It consists in a desire to

Devote Your Life

and best ability to your country. It does not constitute jealousy of other countries nor childish sensitiveness and gives no facilities for taking affront. True patriotism supports loyally the rulers of your country and it teaches you the desire that your country may be great and good and a model to all other countries. That is the lesson, boys, I want you to learn while you are at Queen's College, and I cherish the great hope that before the time comes for me to leave this country I shall, with the assistance of your headmaster and staff, see these principles of which I have been speaking firmly established in Queen's College and other schools

of this Colony. (Applause.)

His Excellency's speech was translated by Rev. H. R. Wells, translation master.

His Excellency then presented the badges to the prefects and the students of class I.

In the absence of Lady Lugard, His Excellency on her behalf accepted from the prefects a silver gilt replica of the new badge, the presentation being made by Mr. Tsang On-wing, the senior prefect. On the reverse side it bore the inscription:—"Lady Lugard, from the prefects of Queen's College."

Badge-Holders.

The following were the recipients of badges:—Tsang On-wing, Tai Tung-pui, Leung Lu-wing, Wong Tai-cho, Lo Hsi-shing, Luk Shui-hi, Yeung Wan-lung, Ho Sik-cheong, Li Tsok-lun, J. W. Lee, A. H. Rumball, Pau Sai-chouk, Chiu Lau-cho, and Y. Tonino (prefects); Clement Mok, Leung Pak-tin, Chan Cheuk-hoi, Chan Chung-san, Ip Yuk-fan, Moosden Solomon, Leung Hon-chi, Yau Ki-chun, Wu U-fu, Kwong Lun-nan, Kung Lu-wa, Cheung King-mun, Lo Po-wa, Ismail Adam, Xavier Michel, Tsui Yui-san, Tso Yang-shang, Li Man-sui, Yeung Shun-hong, Chan Tsung-u, Lin Po-cheung, Un Po, Kwan Un-shui, Cheung Sai-yik, Lam Shui-wing, So King-eh, Pan Yun-chun, Wong Chun, So Kin-wan, Wong Shiu-kai, Lo Shiu-fan, Shio I-on, Chik Yim-kwong, Leung Kai-san, Li Sik-wan, Ng Ping-on, Wong Lam, Lai Ming-kai, Chan Ping-kwong, Ling Hing-kwan, Chan I-wo, Tam Lai-ai, Hu Wa-cheuk, Cheng Wing-yun, Lo Man-ping, Tsoi Pak-hang, Fung Lu-cheung, Chan Tsun, Chan Man-hin, Chu San, S. Mok, Ho Tak-wing, Leung Ho, Wong Wing-kun, Lo Chun-yui, Pang Lai-shang, Fung Wing-fai, Li Shiu-kai, Sin Cho-nam, Lo Hung-lai, Lau Kwok-lam, Kwok Ting-kit.

THE WATER QUESTION
DISCUSSED WITH
SPIRIT.

SOME LEAVESDROPPINGS.

The Club bar. Time, Monday, five minutes before tiffin. Dramatis personae, Optimist and Pessimist.

O.—Morning, old chap; isn't it coming down!

P.—Yes; but it will take a lot of this sort of thing to fill the reservoirs.

O.—The reservoirs! Why, I thought they were full.

P.—Never made a greater mistake in your life.

O.—But I see from the papers that the Water Authority (whoever that may be) is giving the city a full supply all over.

P.—The more fool he! There'll be a cry of "water famine" before long.

O.—Oh, come now;—I thought the rider-main system makes that next to impossible.

P.—Why, it's a bad system from first to last. Here I have had my tenants complaining that they could not get water for more than a few minutes during the two hours' service that they have had to put up with for a long time back, and now they are deluged in a full supply.

O.—But don't they deserve it?

P.—They don't want it.

O.—But if there is plenty of water, why not let them have it?

P.—My tenants are not different from other Chinese. They will let the taps run all night. Besides, there is not plenty of water. Most of this rain on the island is running down into the harbour.

O.—Then you would keep them on short commons even if the reservoirs were overflowing?

P.—No; but I would keep on a short service until the water did reach the overflow.

O.—What! The two hours' service?

P.—By no means. Give them three hours morning and evening. It's all they want, and any more means waste. The present policy is penny wise and pound foolish. Hallo! There's the tiffin-gong. Ta-ta.

CORONATION CELEBRATION FUND.

The following further subscriptions have been received:—Yangtze Insurance Association.....\$100
Italian Roman Catholic Mission.....\$50

SUPREME COURT.

A SUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

Tuesday morning the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, and Mr. Justice Gompertz sat in full court to consider an appeal from a decision of the Acting Puisne Judge, Mr. F. Hazeldan, in a question of costs. Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing), appeared for the appellant, while Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C. (instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring) appeared for the respondents.

Mr. Potter said that was an appeal from a decision of the learned Acting Puisne Judge on a question of costs. The full court granted leave to appeal, and the case was stated in accordance with their Lordships' directions. The respondents brought an action against the Shun Yik Chow, claiming \$98.60. Their defence to that action was that they were not indebted, but that as a matter of fact they said the other side owed them a large sum over and above that, so they began an action, claiming \$531.38. The action was successful to the extent of \$243. His claim of \$98 was set off, and judgment was therefore for \$144. The judgment was accepted for the time being, but on the application of the defendant's solicitor, the Puisne Judge agreed to re-hear the case. He adhered to his former decision, however, but deprived them of the costs. They submitted that the proper order for costs would be the order which they asked for in the motion, that they get the general costs of the action, and of course the other party got costs of any issue in which they were successful. There was no question of misconduct on the part of either party from the beginning of the action.

His Lordship said that he felt to disturb an order of a judge in Summary was difficult.

Sir Henry Berkeley submitted that the judgment and order of the Puisne Judge in the matter of the order respecting costs should not be disturbed. There were two actions before the Puisne Judge, which he heard together. They were cross actions which came before him as one action. Mr. Chung claimed, nominally, \$90 and Shum Yik Chow claimed \$500.

The Judge heard all the evidence on all the various issues, and in the result, he came to the conclusion that each party had made an unfair claim against the other.

Mr. Potter: No, no.

Sir H. Berkeley:—The effect of the investigation by the learned Judge amounts to this—that each party had made a claim against the other, which they could not substantiate. Mr. Chung made a claim of \$90, which he could not recover, because of the set off which Shum Yik Chow had against him, but in putting forward the counter claim Shum Yik Chow claimed two-thirds more than was due to him. Continuing, counsel spoke of the action as speculative.

Their Lordships allowed the appeal with costs.

A BUTCHER'S DISPUTE.

This morning at the Supreme Court before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the Chung Fat Lee firm of 4-Clutter Street sued the Sang Lee firm, 17 Central Market, to recover \$437.60, the balance of the price of goods sold and delivered.

Mr. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. L. R. Needham for the defendant.

The case for the plaintiff, as regards the delivery and price of the goods, was admitted by the defendant who in defence said that he had carried on the business of a butcher. He became insolvent and on going into his accounts found that he was unable to pay his creditors in full. He went round to certain of his larger creditors and informed them of the state of his affairs. Five of them, including the plaintiff, agreed to accept 50 per cent. in full payment of the debt and prior to the action he had tendered to the plaintiff half the sum claimed.

Judgment reserved.

Headmaster of Roppon.—Until this people are really capable of making up their own minds and reaching a conclusion for themselves, the country will have no real democracy.

SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon in the board room when there were present:—Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, president; Col. Bedford, Mr. A. Sholton Hooper, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. Ng Hon Tsz, Dr. Fitzwilliams, Dr. F. Clarke, Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Hartley, assistant medical officer, and Mr. Bowen Rowlands, secretary.

A minute was submitted by the President relative to the proposed additions to the Shaunkwan market. It stated that the original market structures, together with the carmaker's quarters, were destroyed by fire on the 1st March, and it was now proposed to replace them by the permanent building shown on the plan.

The Registrar General minute: This extension has been badly needed for years.

The President said that under the circumstances it seemed necessary to suggest some more permanent structure, but as the Bay would no doubt be reclaimed at some future date, he did not want to involve the Board or the Government in any great expense. The simplest plan had been chosen.

The proposal was adopted by the Board.

A report was submitted from the Government Bacteriologist and Analyst on the public water supplies for the month of April, 1911. It stated that samples had been taken and the filtered water in each case was fit for potable purposes.

A letter was read from Government relative to amending No. 1 of the instructions for guidance of the Administrative Head of the Sanitary Department.

The letter, dated 15th May, stated that His Excellency had been pleased to approve the amendment in the instructions for guidance of the Administrative Head of the Sanitary Department suggested by the Board.

The mortality returns for the week ending April 20th showed that the rate for the whole colony, British, foreign and Chinese community, including Army and Navy, was 19.8, as compared with 20.4 for the corresponding period last year.

A letter was read from Government relative to the erection of 24 water closets at Nos. 2 and 3 Praya East, on Marine Lot No. 65.

The letter was from the Colonial Secretary's Office, and was as follows:—I am directed to inform you that the Governor in Council is not prepared to consider the application forwarded in your letter of 12th April on account of the position of the sewer outfall. The expense of extending the sewer to deep water, and the risk of damage to which it would be liable if so extended preclude the possibility of carrying out such extension under existing circumstances. Should the applicants be able to suggest any solution of the difficulty, the Governor-in-Council is prepared to reconsider the matter.

The committee appointed reported that No. 9 shed, Sassoon's Villa, which was declared infected as the result of an outbreak of foot and mouth disease, had now been declared free.

An application was received from Messrs. Palmer and Turner for permission to erect two water closets and six urinals at the New Victoria Theatre, Des Voeux Road Central.

The M.O.H. said he had no objection, provided an adequate and independent water supply was provided.

CONSERVANCY BYE LAWS.

A minute was submitted by the President relative to the draft scavenging and conservancy bye-laws.

The report of the select committee appointed to consider the proposed amendments to the scavenging and conservancy bye-laws with reference to water closets, was submitted by the secretary, and adopted.

Mr. A. Sholton Hooper minute: I have no time to compare the proposed new bye-laws with the existing bye-laws. The matter might stand over until next meeting.

The President said it was not proposed to deal with the bye-laws that afternoon; as obviously the members had not had time to consider them. In order to get a general idea as to what the wishes of the Board were, with

a view to re-drafting the bye-laws which were certainly in need of re-drafting—he proposed that the Board go into committee and discuss them one by one. Having thus got the gist of what the members wished, he would endeavour to have the bye-laws drawn up in accordance with those wishes.

Mr. Hooper said what he meant by his minute was this. At 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon a whole new set of papers went to his office, and he had not time to consider them then. There were no distinguishing marks to show which portions of the bye-laws had been altered. The President said the new conservancy contract started in October, and it appeared to him that the new bye-laws should be prepared at the earliest possible moment. There was a lot of work to be done between now and the 1st of October. The Board went into committee, and discussed the bye-laws one by one.

FIRE INQUIRY.

An inquiry was held by Mr. F. A. Hazeldan at the Magistrate's Tuesday afternoon into the circumstances attending a fire which occurred on the 13th April last at No. 43, Wing Lok Street.

Mr. Shenton represented the Prussian National Insurance Company of Stettin, the local agents being Messrs. Garrolds, Borner and Company. There were other fire insurance companies interested, but he was appearing for one only. It was, however, the same insurance in respect of each policy.

Mr. Harris represented the Wah Cheung Lung Kee firm, all the partners interested and the others on the premises at the time of the fire.

His Lordship said he would first call the managing partner.

Li Shing Chee, the managing partner of the Wah Cheung Lung Kee, was the first witness called. The firm carried on business at No. 42, Wing Lok Street. The firm was started on the 17th February, 1911. There were four partners, including himself. He bought the business from a man named Chow Chuk Fun Pan for \$8,200. This man is now in Canton. The money was paid partly in Hongkong and partly in Canton; witness was the only partner resident in Hongkong.

He left for Canton on the 6th of April and heard of it a fire having occurred on the 14th April. The fire was on the 13th day of April. On receipt of the letter he immediately returned to Hongkong. The goods in the shop at the time of the fire was worth \$20,000 more or less. There was over \$10,000 worth of silk stored in various places. The woolen and cotton goods amounted to \$5,000 or \$6,000 in addition to other goods. The lot was insured for \$20,200, including fixtures and furniture.

To Mr. Harris—When witness left for Canton he left five foks in charge of the shop. They were all together at the Yang Hing boarding house when he returned from Canton. He went there because there was a notice intimating their presence there at the scene of the fire. He left Tam Kum in charge of the shop during his absence in Canton. It was Ho Chun Him, the accountant, who wrote to him about the fire. He could give no reason for the outbreak of fire on the premises. He had been in Hongkong for about eighteen years, and had been manager of the Wah Cheung firm for five years previous to purchasing it from Chow Chuk Fun. Mr. Shenton then cross-examined on the question of the books of the firm and their method of keeping accounts.

The hearing was adjourned.

ARMED ROBBERY.

AT SHA-PO.

A shop coolie, who resides at a suit shop at Sha-po has reported to the Police that at 11 p.m. on the 21st four men armed with knives and revolvers broke into his house. They tied him and his foks, after which they stole a quantity of clothing, a watch, and money to the value of \$270. They then made good their escape to Chinese territory.

It is reported that Messrs. Ching-koo & Co. have purchased the German steamer "Kaiserberg," 1,033 tons, says a northern paper.

EMPIRE DAY.

21st inst.
Empire Day was celebrated very quietly in Hongkong, probably on account of the close proximity of the Whitsun and Coronation holidays. In accordance with the declaration of H.E. the Governor the day was kept as a bank holiday by the various banks, but many of the commercial houses were open as in the usual course. The various churches, however, were not behindhand in recognising the day and services were held in the two cathedrals, both bishops preaching suitable sermons. The Boys' Own Club had arranged a very good programme of sports for this afternoon, but the heavy downfall of rain in the morning put all running out of the question, and the event had to be postponed. There were no sittings of the Supreme Court or of the Police Courts and all Government offices were closed. All the school children were given a whole holiday.

Service at St. John's Cathedral.

A special Empire Day service was held at nine o'clock this morning in St. John's Cathedral. There was a very large attendance in spite of the inclement weather. His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, was present. The congregation included the heads of colleges and a great many young people from the schools, also a number of Boy Scouts in uniform.

His Lordship the Right Rev. Bishop G. H. Lander preached an impressive sermon on gratitude, sympathy and duty. Rev. F. T. Johnson, chaplain, conducted the service, assisted by Rev. A. B. Thornhill, Rev. H. O. Spink, chaplain of St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, and Rev. Mr. Payne. By kind permission of Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Hamilton, P.S.C., and officers, the band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry played the musical portion of the service.

At the conclusion of the service the congregation sang "God Save the King."

Roman Catholic Commemoration.

This morning a service was held in the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, to commemorate Empire Day. Mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Father P. de Maria, His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni assisting "in Mozetta."

The voluntary was played by Mr. O. Baptista, after which came the service during which the following hymns were sung: "Ave Maria," "O Salutaris," and "Veni Jesus."

The Lord Bishop gave a short address on the lessons of the day and after some short prayers the service concluded with the national anthem.

There was a very full congregation, including the children from the following schools:—St. Joseph's English College, Italian Convent, French Convent, Anglo-Portuguese School, St. Francis School (Wanchai), St. Mary's (Kowloon), St. Lewis Industrial School (West Point).

TEA TRADE-MARKS CASE.

Settled Out of Court.

Thursday morning at the Magistracy, there was called, before Mr. J. R. Wood, the round case in which Leung Kwong Hing of the Wing Sing Ching shop, 127 Des Vaux Road West, was charged with having in his possession 400 boxes of tea bearing false trade-marks. When the case first came before the Court a plea of not guilty was tendered, and bail was fixed in a sum of \$3,000.

Mr. D. J. Lewis (Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Reader Harris (Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) for the defence.

Mr. Lewis said that the prosecution had agreed not to proceed with the charge on the defendant undertaking to hand over the goods in question to the complainant.

Mr. Reader Harris having signified his assent to this arrangement.

His Worship discharged the defendant.

SUPREME COURT.

Forthcoming Trade Mark Case.

An Application.

In the Supreme Court this morning, before the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., made an application in the case of Moritz Samuel Escho, Chomnitz, Germany, v. W. R. Loxley and Co., York Building, Hongkong. In this case the plaintiff asks that the register of trade marks may be rectified, by a removal of a mark therein registered by the defendants in class 38 on August 11th, 1910, number 98. It was also asked that a reference might be made to the Registrar as to damages or an account of the profits. The trade mark in question consisted of two five-pointed stars in a quadrilateral figure.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock (instructed by Mr. G. D. Wilkinson) said that was a notice of motion made ex-parte under the Trade Marks Ordinance of 1909. His Lordship would find on the file the writ of summons, the notice of motion, and an affidavit by Mr. Wilkinson. The plaintiffs were asking for an order that the register of trade marks may be rectified by the removal of the mark therein registered by the defendant in class 38 of 11th August, 1910, and numbered 98, and that a reference be made to the Registrar as to damages, or as to an account of profits. They were making the application formally to the Court in order to save the period of five years, as under the Ordinance.

His Lordship—The affidavits show a prima-facie case which entitles you to your order to-day, but what is the procedure?

Mr. Pollock—Of course, that is the difficulty. We should have to get some proof, and I propose to get an affidavit from somebody who can speak to the facts, and he would send out, I suppose, a proper certification of the fact that the trade mark has been registered in Germany.

His Lordship—I think the proper procedure would be to treat this as an ordinary application, to give notice to the other side when the case will come on, and then you will apply for an adjournment. I am afraid it involves a little more cost.

Mr. Pollock suggested that his Lordship could always adjourn for a time. Could not the matter be adjourned until the middle of August?

His Lordship—I should only be adjourning this motion.

Mr. Pollock—Our motion is for an order that the register, etc. We are not in a position at the moment to do anything more than to give evidence on affidavit.

His Lordship made an order to the effect that a copy of the motion should be served on the defendant, the date fixed being August 14th.

This afternoon Hang On Tong sued Lai I Cheung Hing Nam and Li Lu Nam, partners in the firm of Kwong Tak Lung, to recover the sum of \$1,000 for money lent on a promissory note on March 10th, 1910.

Judgment was entered for the plaintiff with costs.

The case was also heard in which Hau Tak Tong sued Lai I and others, to recover the sum of \$1,000, money lent. In this case also judgment was delivered in favour of the plaintiff.

FIRE INQUIRY.

The inquiry was resumed by Mr. F. A. Huxford at the Magistracy Thursday afternoon into the circumstances attending the fire which occurred on 13th April last at No. 43, Wing Lok Street.

Mr. W. E. L. Shenton represented the Prussian National Insurance Company of Stettin, the local agents being Messrs. Garro, Borner and Company. There are other fire insurance companies interested. The insurance is the same in respect of each policy.

Mr. Reader Harris represented the Wah Cheung Lung Kee firm, all the partners interested and the others on the premises at the time of the fire.

The partners in the firm were further examined and the inquiry was afterwards adjourned.

CANTON NEWS.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent, Canton, May 19.)

ANARCHISTS GIVE TROUBLE; TROOPS DISPATCHED.

H. E. General Chun has telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy regarding the movements of the anarchists. It is reported that the General has received information from his detectives, through Commander Wu-yin, that the leader of the anarchists, Cheung Lau Pun, who had raised a rebellion in Kwangsi some years ago, had held a private meeting in Kowloon to discuss the arrangements for an attempted rising in Weichow. The detectives further gathered the news that these anarchists had secretly smuggled into the districts of Kwai-shun and Pok-lo, over forty cases of white jackets, about twenty cases of red flags with white borders besides over one hundred cases of bullets. All these contrabands have been secretly stored in different places. The anarchists are alleged to have a lot of money and those who succeeded in inducing people to become anarchists were rewarded with \$50 for each new member. It is reported that these anarchists had travelled as far as Taipo by the Kowloon-Canton Railway and then secretly went into the districts of Kwai-shun and Pok-lo. On receipt of the telegram from the General, the Viceroy has despatched four regiments of troops in the event of emergency for the purpose of apprehending the anarchists.

HELP FOR RANSOM.

The Board of Foreign Affairs has sent a despatch to H.E. the Canton Viceroy which states that according to a communication received from the French Minister at Peking, a French subject while on his way to Kwangsi on the 8th of April last, was robbed by Chinese brigands at Ling-sui district. Over twenty dollars in notes and one hundred dollars in cash were taken away from him, and his son was held for ransom. The French Minister has asked the Board to inform the Canton Viceroy to instruct the local authorities of the place where the outrage has been committed to recover the son of the French subject, the money and to arrest the offenders. On receipt of the despatch from the Board, the Viceroy instructed the authorities accordingly.

ADMIRAL LI CHUN VISITS FOREIGN CONSULS.

Acting on the instructions of H.E. the Canton Viceroy, H.E. Admiral Li Chun has paid a round visit to the various Consuls at Shanghai. The visit, it is alleged, bears connection with the recent rising in Canton. It is reported that the Admiral has told the Consuls that the Canton authorities had been very sorry for the outbreak of the revolt in Canton, which had caused so much alarm or uneasiness in the minds of the Consular body, and their respective nations, and that, as Canton had assumed its former state of tranquillity, and as so many land and naval forces were at hand, all attempts by the anarchists to renew their mischief would be rendered impossible. The Admiral assured the Consuls that in all actions had been sent to the authorities of the places which have missionary chapels, or which have commercial connection with foreigners, to do their best to maintain peace, and to give the foreigners proper protection. The Admiral further said that the Chinese are getting more progressive year after year, and that it is certain that no more anti-foreign trouble will occur during the period of China's passage from the old to the new order of things.

NEW COMPANY.

We understand, from reliable Chinese sources, that a scheme is on foot to lease the Central, Lower and Eastern wharves of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company to a company to be registered at Hongkong. The price asked by the China Merchants' Company is said to be \$2,000,000 while the new company is prepared to pay \$1,500,000 per annum. "China Coast and Shipping Gazette."

COMPANY REPORT.

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LTD.

The following is the Directors' report for the year ending 30th April, 1911.

The net earnings of the boats, after paying all working expenses and providing for a loss of \$10,615.26 on subsidiary coins, amounted to \$44,001.23 as against \$41,875.05 the previous year.

The amount at credit of Profit and Loss account, after paying for repairs, allowing for Directors' and Auditor's fees and placing \$6,000.00 to credit of Insurance Fund, is \$42,280.45 which, with the approval of shareholders, it is proposed to appropriate as follows:

To write off boats	\$14,000.00
Dividend of 7% from W. King	10,000.00
Transfer to Reserve Fund	10,000.00
Pay a bonus of 5% from Interest	7,000.00
Account for Directors' fees	100.00
Carry forward	26,180.45
Total	\$47,180.45

Directors.

Mr. G. H. Medhurst, Mr. C. Gordon Mackie and the Hon. Mr. G. H. Ross joined the Board in place of Mr. J. Bandow, Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, and Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, resigned.

In accordance with the Articles of Association Mr. G. H. Medhurst retires, but offers himself for re-election.

Auditor.

Mr. W. H. Potts has audited the accounts now presented and offers himself for re-election.

G. H. MEDHURST, Chairman.

Balance Sheet.

Liabilities.

To Capital	\$100,000.00
Reserve Fund	10,000.00
Insurance Fund	6,000.00
Unclaimed dividends	4,000.00
Accounts payable	2,180.45
Balance of Profit and Loss	26,180.45
Total	\$148,360.45

Assets.

By Value of boats, as per last account	\$117,000.00
Less written off	17,000.00
Total	\$100,000.00

Accounts receivable \$19,649.45 |

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation 2,180.45 |

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited, loan \$55,000.00 |

Amount invested on mortgage \$15,000.00 |

For House and pier (amount expended to date) \$19,000.00 |

Total **\$148,360.45** |

Profit and Loss Account.

To Ordinary profits and alterations	\$70,000.00
Insurance fund	6,000.00
Directors' and Auditor's fees	1,000.00
Balance	42,280.45
Total	\$79,280.45

By Balance from last account \$1,180.45 |

Interest on mortgage 44,001.23 |

20% fees 1,000.00 |

Unclaimed dividends forfeited 130.00 |

Total **\$47,411.68** |

Insurance Fund.

To Balance forward	\$6,000.00
Total	\$6,000.00

By Balance from last account \$6,000.00 |

Profit and Loss account \$6,000.00 |

Total **\$12,000.00** |

W. S. BROWN, Acting Secretary.

VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

JOINED.

Mr. C. C. Stork joined the Corps on the 17th May, assigned Corps No. 1244 and posted to No. 3 Artillery Company.

Messrs. W. J. Eldridge and H. E. Dunipace joined the Corps on the 18th May, assigned Corps Nos. 1245 and 1246 and posted to No. 4 Artillery Company.

RESIGNED.

Sapper J. R. Pereira of the Engineer Company is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony with effect from the 8th May.

ON LEAVE.

Sergeant C. H. Blason of the Scouts Company is granted leave of absence for 12 months with effect from the 2nd May.

Private W. F. Taylor of the Infantry Company is granted leave of absence for 12 months with effect from the 17th May.

Gunner J. R. Crolius of the No. 2 Company is granted leave of absence for 12 months with effect from the 9th May.

Private E. B. Hood of the Scouts Company is granted leave of absence for 12 months with effect from the 23rd April.

The Chinese Government plans to establish iron works on an extensive scale in Shansu province, where there are large mineral deposits.

OUR LETTER BOX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir,—In their letter, published in this morning's issue of the "Daily Press," Messrs. Bradley & Co. devote a good deal of space to a discussion of the relative prices at which is sold, by retail, whole condensed milk, and condensed skimmed milk. I may say at once that I have never been informed by clients, nor have I hitherto been aware, of the actual prices of such articles. All I know was that one was necessarily greater than the other. The fact that tins of whole condensed milk can be purchased wholesale at from 22 to 24 cents each, while tins of condensed skimmed milk fetch about 13.1-2 cents each, does not affect my contention that the Chinese are well aware that an article for which they pay less than a quarter the price of a somewhat similar article is of vastly inferior quality to the latter. They are equally well aware that an article costing 15 cents is very inferior in quality to one of a somewhat similar kind for which they pay 25 cents. And, where the total earnings of a Chinaman amount to only 50 cents a day, it may well be that while he could afford to pay 15 cents, he could not afford to pay 25 cents for a particular article of diet. A difference of ten, or even five, cents is of very great importance to a man in his position.

With regard to the quotations, in Messrs. Bradley & Co.'s letter, from various journals of three years ago, it is a fairly well-known fact that, for a considerable time, there was much controversy in England on the subject of the food value, or otherwise, of skimmed milk. As Mr. Bannister said, "Interested persons have tried to raise a prejudice against the use of it," and others, "though acting in good faith, have sadly misrepresented the composition of an article of food. The effect of this action is to cramp an industry deserving encouragement, to excite prejudice against an article of food which is cheap and wholesome, and, when properly used, of excellent food value." Even to the present day there may be many who honestly believe that skimmed milk is not a wholesome food, and is particularly deleterious to infants. But the question was gone into thoroughly by leading experts, with the result that it was evidently not considered advisable by the Home Government to cramp the industry by introducing legislation such as that which it is now proposed to introduce in this Colony.

Messrs. Bradley and Co. have not touched upon the main points of this matter, which seem to me to be:—(1) that it is believed that the percentage of cases is infinitesimal in which condensed skimmed milk is given as food to Chinese infants, who, in the natural and ordinary course of events, would not be weaned; but that it is almost entirely used by the Chinese to supplement other food given by them to their children who have been weaned, and who could not subsist entirely on "oven whole milk"; and (2) that condensed skimmed milk is the invention and manufacture of those whom the Chinese have been accustomed to term "Foreign devils," and anything which is likely to give rise to a suspicion in the Chinese minds that it is injurious, would necessarily destroy all trade in it out here. A statement on the labels that it is "not suitable for infants" would be taken to imply that it was bad for infants, and the Chinese would be not unlikely to conclude that the tins contained some poisonous mixture which would injure the health of its consumers; and, consequently, instead of using it, they would give their children cheap and unwholesome food, which would, in reality, be deleterious.

Moreover it should be borne in mind that, if the Chinese are led to suspect that tins of condensed skimmed milk are injurious, it is not improbable that they would also think that tins of Full cream condensed milk might be unwholesome; and thus, instead of gaining benefit by the proposed legislation, dealers in the latter article only would suffer a loss in their trade.—Yours, &c.

C. D. WILKINSON.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1911.

KOREA'S CAPTAIN UN-

WILLING TO PAY.

Captain J. V. Saunders of the Korea, which at present is in Hongkong, has appealed to the Treasury Department from the fine of \$15,000 recently imposed upon him because while he was in command of the Korea last January nearly \$50,000 worth of contraband smoking opium was seized by customs inspectors on board the vessel.

There is an antique law passed by Congress in 1799 which provides that masters of vessels carrying goods not entered on the manifest are held responsible and liable to a heavy fine. Under this law Collector Stratton reported Captain Saunders to the department and the fine was imposed shortly afterwards, but that fact was kept from publicity by the customs officials.

The manner in which so large a quantity of the forbidden drug was stowed away on the Korea, being placed under the companion steps and behind the cabin paneling of the steamship, gave the authorities ground for assuming that the master of the Korea was negligent in the matter, and that so large a quantity could not have been taken on board had a proper watch been observed.

Under the regulations of the department, a fine of this character under \$1,000 may be remitted by the department upon a proper showing being made, but where the fine exceeds this amount testimony must be taken by the United States District Court in palliation or explanation of the offence. The taking of testimony in the case was begun yesterday before United States Commissioner James F. Brown. Captain Saunders and his witnesses testified that he used the ordinary precautions to prevent smuggling, and that he had not the slightest inkling of what was going on. The size of the fine is determined by the appraised value of the goods.

At the time of the adoption of the act of Congress of 1799 opium for smoking purposes was not known in American commerce, and the act was framed for the purpose of preventing masters of vessels from conniving at the smuggling of merchandise by members of the crew and passengers. All goods carried by the ship are required to be entered on the manifest, and goods not so entered are subject to seizure and confiscation. Prior to the passage of the act many cases had been brought to the attention of the customs authorities where it was proved to a moral certainty that the master of the vessel was pecuniarily interested in the smuggled goods. Furthermore, in 1799 masters of vessels were in nearly all cases the owners thereof, and as such were held responsible for smuggled or contraband merchandise. At the present time there are very few masters anywhere who own the ships of which they happen to be skippers and all fines are paid by the owners and not by the skippers themselves.—"Chronicle," San Francisco.

As was reported in yesterday's "Hongkong Telegraph," an attempted raid by robbers upon a house at No. 2 Gresson Street on Tuesday night was frustrated by the prompt action of the police. Four men who were arrested, and are alleged to be members of the gang, were brought before the Magistrate at the Police Court today on a charge of being found by night with a dangerous and offensive weapon in their possession, with intent to break into No. 2 Gresson Street, first floor, and commit a felony.

The case was remanded.

One of the men was found with a formidable sheath knife on his person, and a gig was discovered lying on the staircase.

A recent railway slip in the Tai Ping Pass came, it is said, as a surprise to the railway staff, and is attributed to a submerged spring. A similar case occurred a quarter of a mile from Parit Rongas, two years ago, in dry weather, and was found to have been due to similar cause.

VICTORIA BARRACKS.

"Truth" on Disgraceful Accommodation.

The following reference to Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, appears in the current number of "Truth":—

"Some strong observations were made in 'Truth' about six months ago on the disgraceful accommodation provided for the married people in Victoria Barracks, Hongkong. 'When that number of 'Truth' got out to Hongkong promising results immediately ensued. The G.O.C. himself came to inspect the premises. He was followed, at a respectful distance, by the P.M.O., the C.R.A., and minor dignitaries. By all accounts they seem to have been pretty unanimous in pronouncing the place unfit for habitation. Nothing else has happened, however, and it is understood in the garrison that 'want of funds' is an insuperable obstacle to anything else happening. 'It would be useful, therefore, if some M.P. who feels an interest in soldiers—if there is such an M.P.—would interrogate the War Office on this subject. There is no doubt about the facts; indeed, later information relating to the sanitary arrangements in these quarters makes the case more scandalous than appeared in the first account I gave of it.'

DAY BY DAY.

The Bandmann Opera Company are not expected back in Hongkong until some time in July.

The C.P.R. will shortly place orders for the two new 18-knot boats of 18,000 tons each for the Company's Pacific service.

The local Chinese Amateur Dramatic Company are playing nightly at the Tai Ping Theatre. Sunday night there was not a vacant seat in the house.

It is estimated that there are in Hongkong about 40,000 refugees from Canton as a result of the recent troubles there. The influx still continues.

A new mail steamer service plying the Tientsin-Tientsin-Chemulpo route is to be opened from June next by Messrs. Tanaka & Co., with a grant from the Kwangtung Government.

Since the 1st January there have occurred in the Colony 42 cases of plague. During the 48 hours ending noon, to-day, five cases have been reported, all Chinese, and three of these have died.

The Chinese staff of the British Section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway are entertaining J. E. Monagh, traffic superintendent, to a dinner to-night.

The s.s. Tungshing, with a full cargo of cement from Hongkong, and with the Indo-China hulk Changlee in tow, steamed up the Yangtze River at the excellent average speed of six and a half knots.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending 21st May is as follows:—Library, Non-Chinese 516; Chinese 163. Museum, Non-Chinese 192, Chinese 234.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., inform us that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending May 6 amounted to 31,171.84 tons and the sales during that period to 30,603.03 tons.

The Chinese Consul-General in Canada has taken a census of the Chinese residents in the British Dominion; and found that only 2 per cent. among 25,000 Chinese are merchants and the rest labourers.

Sunday morning a beginning was made in the collection of census papers in Victoria and Kowloon. Monday morning the work of collating the schedules was commenced at the census office, Supreme Court.

A plucky rescue was effected yesterday by Sergeant Pitt, of the Hongkong Police. A Chinese, one of the employees of the Dairy Farm, fell overboard from the Star Ferry as the boat was approaching the wharf. A strong current was running at the time, and although the man was able to keep afloat, he was in grave danger. Sergeant Pitt, divesting himself of his boots, jumped into the water and, after some difficulty, succeeded in bringing the man safely to the side of the police launch.

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